

# THE EQUITY.

No. 52, 34TH YEAR.

SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917. \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital paid up and Rest - \$8,750,000

A decided convenience, in many cases, is a

### JOINT ACCOUNT.

in the Savings Bank Department. It may be opened in the names of two or more persons, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money.

FORT COULONGE BRANCH, J. A. McLATCHIE, Manager.  
CAMPELLS BAY BRANCH, R. LEGER, Manager.  
PORTAGE DU FORT BRANCH, G. M. COLQUHOUN, Acting Mgr.

## The Merchants Bank of Canada

Established 1864

### OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT . . . . . SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.  
VICE-PRESIDENT . . . . . K. W. BLACKWELL.  
MANAGING DIRECTOR . . . . . E. F. HERDEN.  
GEN. MANAGER . . . . . D. C. MACAROW.

Paid up Capital . . . . . \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits . . 7,250,984

Total Assets Nov. 30, 16, . . . . . 108,956,996

230 Branches and Agencies in Canada.

### MONEY ORDERS

When sending money out of town always remit by money order. The cost is small and they can be obtained at this bank, same are payable at par at any bank in Canada. The rates are as follows:—

\$ 5.00 and under . . . . . 3c.  
5.00 to \$10 . . . . . 6  
10.00 to \$30 . . . . . 10  
30.00 to \$50 . . . . . 15

Add 2c. or one 2c. stamp for War Tax.

Branches at Shawville and Quyon.

W. F. DRUM . . . . . Manager, Shawville  
A. A. REID . . . . . Manager, Quyon.

## THE HARDWARE STORE

### ROPE

This article started on its upward climb two years ago, and has now reached a price higher than ever known.

### A Lucky Buy

Last fall we placed our order for **Hay Fork Rope** at a price away below that prevailing and can offer Pure Manila made by Plymouth Cordage Co., the very best rope made at

**\$7.00 per 100 feet.**

Its a Bargain . . . .

Get Your Williams Fly Destroyer Here.

**J. H. SHAW.**

Go to Dover's Saturday sale this week.

About 12 delegates from outlying points attended the W. C. T. U. convention here last Wednesday and Thursday.

Fathers and mothers, it is your duty to your children to present them each with a photograph. A family group is the most appropriate.

H. IMISON, Photo Artist

Although not advertised, we have several specials to offer for Saturday, June 23rd, in the clothing and furnishings line. Come in anyway and see what we have to offer. **ARCHIE DOVER.**

Changes in the passenger train service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we learn, are to take effect on Sunday next, June 24th. Information as to the nature of these changes may be had by applying to ticket agents.

**RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.**—L. O. L. No. 1391 of Otter Lake, at a meeting recently held, passed a resolution of condolence to the relatives of the late Pte. Geo. Wilson, who was killed in action in France a few weeks ago.

**SOCIAL.**—Under the auspices of St. Alban's Church, Parkman, at the residence of Mr. Robert Cartman, Thursday, June 21st, 1917. Served from 6 to 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Ice cream and homemade candy extra; also sale of useful and fancy articles. Come one, come all!

**ERROR.**—THE EQUITY was wrongly informed in stating that the molybdenite mine, situated near Squaw Lake in Huddersfield township (and which is to be opened up as soon as the necessary equipment can be got in) had been discovered by W. N. Dauley. It seems the discovery was made by John Farrell of Otter Lake who had the property for three years before Mr. Dauley had any connection with it.

### Mr. Tennyson Smith's Temperance Campaign

The Temperance campaign conducted by Mr. Tennyson Smith, the noted temperance orator, of Birmingham, England, which opened in the Methodist Church, Shawville, on Friday night, has proved a great success.

The lecturer is a most powerful speaker, and his graphic illustrations move his hearers to laughter and tears, alternately, and arouse them to enthusiasm for the cause which he advocates. The audiences have increased with every meeting, and on Sunday night the church was crowded, and people were standing at the doors. The address made a profound impression. It has been a matter of surprise to those attending the meetings to see the number who have gone forward publicly to sign the pledge of total abstinence.

The Rev. W. D. MacCallum presided on Friday evening, the Rev. F. Tripp on Saturday and Sunday, and the Rev. A. T. Phillips on Monday.

Apart altogether from the question with which he deals, Mr. Tennyson Smith is well worth hearing, for his lectures are practically an entertainment, owing to his dramatic power and his gift of humor, and one can well understand the great influence he has exerted in the prohibition movement in various parts of the world. It was entirely through his initiative that the vote was brought on in Hull, Aylmer and Buckingham, all of which voted 'dry' a short time ago. A meeting to celebrate these notable victories was held in Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, last week at which Mr. Tennyson Smith was the 'guest of honor,' and a presentation was made to him in recognition of the splendid service which he has rendered to the cause.

The campaign in Shawville closes on Thursday night of this week, with Mr. Tennyson Smith's special night—an evening of Dramatic Recitals—and a large crowd is expected.

—COM.

### PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. P. Lunam, of Campbells Bay, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Hodgins last week.

Miss Irene Paul, of Bryson, was the guest of Mrs. O. Hara for a few days last week.

Mrs. "Sandy" McLean, of Pembroke, has been a visitor at her home here for the past week.

Mr. G. F. Hodgins has been spending a few days in town and taking a hand behind the counter.

Mr. W. F. Drum, of the Merchants Bank, and family removed to Norway Bay last Wednesday, for summer months.

Mrs. Ernie McRae returned home from the hospital on Tuesday evening last, having successfully come through the ordeal of an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. H. Houston, and two children, of Prince Albert, Sask., who have been visiting at Mr. J. H. Shaw's took their departure on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Manson and son George, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stafford, of Cornwall, motored to Shawville Saturday; while in town were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Shadel.

Dr. Fraser, who for the past 13 years, has been practicing in Brownsburg, Que., has moved to Shawville and opened an office in the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Armstrong.

Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Naylor left for home on Friday morning. During their week's visit here they met with many of their old parishioners and acquaintances, who accorded them most friendly greetings.

Miss Gladys Hodgins, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hodgins, of Yarm, arrived from Macdonald College on Saturday, having succeeded in taking a Model School diploma at that institution.

Rev. Mr. Coombes, of Maniwaki, who remained a guest at the rectory for a few days following the Deanery meeting last Tuesday, conducted both services at St. Paul's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Caldwell accompanied by Mr. Lorne McArthur and Miss May Wilson all of Ottawa, motored to Smiths Falls, Saturday evening to Mr. Ira Young's to see Mrs. Caldwell's mother and sister, Miss Hynes, as they intend leaving for Winnipeg and other points Monday.

Pte. Orrie Thomson, formerly of Portage du Fort (son of the late Walter Thomson) who arrived from overseas some time ago with his discharge, was a visitor in town last week. He is one of those who has done "his bit" in the service, and carries a badly disabled left arm as a distinguishing mark of his contact with the enemy at the front, where he spent many months in helping to hold the line against the invader. His wound is the result of an exploding mine that was planted by the Huns under the trench that he occupied.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hodgins, and little son of Redvers, Sask., arrived here last week to enjoy an extended visit among relatives. Elwin left here ten years ago for the west, and the present is his first visit home since that date—true to promise. During the interval he has acquired considerable property in the village of Redvers, became the proprietor of the local paper, and married a wife. A couple of months ago he suspended publication of the paper, because of lack of support on the part of the local business men, and rented his office for a season, with a view to taking a well-earned holiday. Elwin says the district around Redvers has had a rather long succession of lean years, and this has naturally checked the growth and progress of the place, and the outlook this season is no better.

## HENRY'S SHORTHAND "Canada's Best" SCHOOL

Ottawa, Ont.

Our instruction is individual, and the school is open during the entire year; you may therefore start at any time. Our rates are \$10 per month; do not pay a cent more. More than 300 students from other local colleges have in the past joined our classes. Names and addresses are available. Students are assisted to positions. We are HEADQUARTERS for Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, English, Correspondence, etc. Send for circular.

D. E. HENRY, PRESIDENT.  
Cor. Bank and Sparks Sts.

Keep a record of your outings, your children and your stock, by purchasing a Kodak. I have a complete stock from \$1.25 up. H. IMISON.

You undoubtedly have a few new pictures you would like framed. Call and see samples. Picture framing a specialty. H. IMISON.

MEN—See our line of Sailor Hats, Bathing Suits, Combination Underwear, Sport Shirts, etc., before buying elsewhere. **ARCHIE DOVER.**

A special meeting of O. Y. B. No. 304, will be held on Wednesday evening, June 27. Members kindly bear this in mind—8:15 o'clock, sharp.

Are you keeping in mind the Dominion Day celebration which the C. P. A. S. is giving on the Exhibition grounds, July 2nd? Posters will be issued in a day or two. Watch for them.

Last week was a record-breaker in the sale of Ford cars in this section, about a dozen having been handed out from the Shawville Motor Co.

The Austin Homemakers Club, will meet at the home of Mrs. George Carey on July 3rd, at 2:30 p. m. Program:—Cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils by Mrs. W. Olmstead; Patriotic Song by the Misses McCagg and Elliott.

### Reductions in Millinery

As it is my purpose to retire from business shortly, I must necessarily dispose of my stock of Millinery, so from now until July 1st great reductions will be offered.

MYLDRD S. PRENDERGAST.

### Marriages.

PRITCHARD—McGiffin.

On Thursday, June 14, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, M. A., Margaretta Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGiffin, to the Rev. James Milton Pritchard, B. A., B. D., of Spirit River, Alberta, son of the late J. M. Pritchard and Mrs. W. J. Thomson, Wyman, P. Q.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Parsonage, Charlevoix, on June 8th at 2:30 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. Charles Reid, when Sarah J. Richardson, only daughter of Mrs. John Richardson, North Wakefield, Que., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Elliott Hodgins, eldest son of Mr. S. Hodgins, Yarm. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. James Hanna, looked charming in a gown of white silk, with overdress of white silk oriental lace with brocade satin and pearl trimmings. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Hanna, Yarm, where a number of friends awaited them. After the congratulations were over, a very dainty dinner was partaken of.

The presents were both numerous and useful, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held.—COM.

## "Canada's Best" GOWLING Business College

Has proved itself to be Canada's Best Business, Shorthand and Civil Service School by taking the SIX highest places in open competition with all business and shorthand schools in Canada on the Civil Service Examinations of May last.

Write for catalogue and copy of Gowling's Advocate.

W. E. GOWLING, H. G. W. BRAITHWAITE, President. Principal

## I CAN PLACE 40 WILLIS GRADUATES EACH MONTH.

Employers ask me each month to supply them with an average of 40 young women for menial and boys.

During the past year I have filled 250 good positions; I have had calls for fully 250 more.

Our Shorthand training is universally recognized by the largest employers in Canada as THE STANDARD. THEY ARE THE ONES WHO COUNT.

If you have the equivalent of a Public School education, and are fifteen years of age or older, we can train you to fill one of these good places and to secure one of the good salaries that are being paid.

Full particulars upon request. Do not delay.

N. I. HARRISON, Principal.

WILLIS COLLEGE . . . OTTAWA.

**PHONOOLA FOR SALE.**—A Phonola in good condition, with thirty records. This machine cost \$60.00 and will be sold for \$55.00 with records. MYLDRD S. PRENDERGAST, Shawville.

**LOST.**—About a week ago at Austin, a valuable pipe, amber, with gold furl and band around bowl. Finder will oblige by returning to H. MEACHAM, Shawville.

**APPRENTICE WANTED.**—A young, smart boy wanted at once to learn tin-smithing. Apply to G. E. WAINMAN.

**WANTED.**—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. A. DOVER, Shawville, Que.

**FOR SALE.**—One frame house, summer kitchen, and woodshed combined on Patterson St., Campbells Bay, close to station—on easy terms. For further particulars apply to JAMES ROONEY, Campbells Bay.

**CONCRETE CULVERTS, PIPES AND CURBINGS** for wells sold at Works Contracts made with Municipalities, to manufacture Pipes in their own localities. H. T. McDOWELL & SON, Shawville Que.

You can buy the same from us as from any city dealer, of Eastman's Kodaks and supplies. Amateur finishing a specialty. H. IMISON, Photo Artist.

### Births

At Ogema, Sask., on June 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbie Sparling, a son.

At North Clarendon on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Richard-san, a son—still born.

### Deaths

On June 10, at Wyman, Que., Mrs. John Davis, Sr., suddenly, in her 80th year. Funeral Tuesday, June 12th, at 10 a. m. from the family residence Wyman, Que.

The funeral took place to the cemetery here on Sunday afternoon, from the home of her son, Thomas Sharpe, of Bristol, of Mrs. Brownlee, relict of the late Nathaniel Brownlee, one-time resident of the 10th range Clarendon who died some years ago. The deceased was in the 102nd year of her age—probably the oldest resident of the county.

## W. A. HODGINS

SHAWVILLE

## Men Attention!

Our Stock of Fine Shirts is now complete.

Plain and fancy striped, with or without soft collars, either soft, double twin cuff or stiff cuff, at the popular price of \$1.00 each.

**Sport Shirts, \$1.00 to 1.25 each**

**Neglige Shirts, all sizes, \$1.00**

### Work Shirts

These are bargains at the present price of material.

50c. 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Also a full line of Summer Underwear, both two-piece and combinations in fine Balbriggan, Merino and Natural Wool.

## Gentlemen!

Now that the summer is here, do not forget that we have the most up-to-the-minute line of

**Straw, Sailor, Panama and Fine Chip Hats**

To be had anywhere in Pontiac.

## W. A. HODGINS

All Pure Tea Sealed Packets Only  
Free from Dust Never Sold in Bulk

# "SALADA"

Black—Mixed—Natural Green. B213

## The PURPLE MASK

by Grace Curward  
Novelized from the Motion  
Picture Play of the Same  
Name by the Universal Film  
Mfg. Co.

### FOURTH EPISODE Facing Death.

"Behold the new but uncrowned Queen of the Underworld," said Phil Kelly, the famous detective, as he stripped from the girl's figure, seated in the big arm chair, the cloak that covered her head and shoulders.

Kelly's assistants looked on in admiration. Loosely bound blond curls covered the girl's head, and a purple mask hid the upper part of her face when Kelly threw aside the cloak. Under the mask the girl's mouth was radiant in a broad smile. She sat quite still and unresistingly permitted Kelly to strip the disguise from her face.

"Fooled—and by a woman!" Kelly exclaimed at the face smiling at him. "Who are you? Tell me your name?" demanded the Sphinx in angry tones.

"I'm the Queen of the Sewer," said the girl as she burst into outright laughter. Kelly stood for a moment contemplating the highly amused young woman and then opened the door.

"You may go—and go quickly," he commanded. Meanwhile Patricia, safely home from her adventure at the Cafe Chat Noir, was consulting with Jacques, in her boudoir. Her chief assistant was all interest and attention.

"We must act fast, as Kelly now suspects me of almost everything. The picture must be disposed of, and we must plan some more raids. Tomorrow I will go to old Jakobski and get the lay of the land, and then you will take the Mona Lisa to him and make the sale."

She was one of a dozen young men and women who waited for an interview with Jakobski, early the next afternoon.

Jakobski drove many a crooked deal in his sumptuously furnished offices. Besides trafficking in stocks and bonds, making investments or buying mortgages, he made great profit in purchasing the works of art students, marking them with fraudulent signatures and selling the counterfeit canvases to art collectors for fabulous sums.

While Pat waited in the reception room, one young man emerged from Jakobski's office who especially attracted Pat's sympathetic interest. He was gazing dejectedly upon a few francs Jakobski had put in his hand as payment for a painting he had bargained for.

"You seem to be disappointed," Pat ventured to say to the young artist.

"Disappointed, miss? Why, that don't half express it. This old miser makes a million per cent profit out of the work we poor devils are compelled to sell him, and treats us like dogs besides."

"Perhaps I can help you, if you will confide in me," said the girl in her sweetest tones.

For some time they chatted freely in Jakobski's reception room.

"Here I have only a few francs for my hard work—and I need money to fulfill my ambition. I want to paint a picture for the Academy of Arts, and I have no money to buy materials, let alone pay for the services of a model."

"Don't be so discouraged, my boy," Pat said consolingly. "I believe I can furnish the money to buy the materials for your painting, perhaps I can advance your expenses and—well, we shall see about the model."

Pat's interview with Jakobski was brief, while the old rogue was affability personified.

"I am sorry that I must foreclose on the Orphan Asylum your aunt is so interested in," said Jakobski, during his brief conversation with Pat, "but I am in need of funds, and must realize on my mortgage and must sell the property."

Having terminated her call upon Jakobski, and before giving herself time to reconsider her sudden determination, Pat hailed a cab and was driven at once to the studio of the young artist who had so strongly impressed her with his necessity for aid—and a model.

Paul Duvalle's joy knew no bound when Pat so promptly keeping her promise, entered his studio.

"You shall have your model," Pat quietly said, as she approached Duvalle, radiant in her beauty. "That is, you shall have a model—if I will serve."

"Oh, my darling luck!" exclaimed the young painter in ecstasy.

"If you are agreed, we will begin our sittings at once," she continued. They worked hard, Pat and Duvalle, to finish the picture—for there was

none too much time to have the canvas ready for the Academy.

"The prize is mine," Duvalle would exclaim, as he contemplated his canvas.

At last the canvas was finished, and Pat's trying and tiresome ordeal was at an end. The work was done just in time to hang the "Purple Mask" at the Academy for prize competition. Mrs. Van Nuys accompanied her niece to view the collection on the opening day.

"In my opinion," said Pat, "it should get the grand prize."

And she determined, secretly, that she would in some manner accomplish that desired end. But when she learned that she had the cunning and crafty Jakobski to deal with, before gaining her end, she realized that her task would require all of her skill and ingenuity to accomplish.

Pat learned of Jakobski's interest in the judge's decision quite by accident. She was admiring the paintings hung along the walls above a low balcony, one afternoon, as the exhibition was nearing its close. It so happened that no one else was on the balcony at the time. Pat heard voices below her on the main floor.

There was a familiar note in the low notes of one of the men speaking, and Pat's curiosity led her to take an immediate interest in the conversation. Quietly stepping to the edge of the balcony she readily heard Jakobski as he said:

"It means a fortune to you gentlemen, if the picture I have spoken to you about should get the prize. You have the right to do it, and you will be liberally rewarded."

"But the public has selected 'The Purple Mask' as favorite," said one of the men who Pat knew to be the chairman of the committee of judges. "How can we make 'The Dawn of Liberty' win the capital prize with popular opinion against us?"

"You decide, that's all. What you say will be final—and you will be individually rich all the rest of your lives. Don't that mean more to you than public opinion?" urged the crafty Jakobski.

"We are taking a great risk, but the money should pay for loss of public respect," said another member of the committee. "I for one am in favor."

The rest of the conversation was lost to Pat, as Jakobski and the committee moved away.

"They shall not rob us of the prize," she declared, stamping her pretty foot in excess of her wrath.

And that evening Jacques and Pat were hidden away, in safe seclusion, when the doors of the Academy closed. The prize was to be announced the next morning, when the public would be admitted to await the decision.

Groping their way through the darkness, after the watchman had gone to another section of the display, Pat and Jacques soon arrived at the spot where "The Dawn of Liberty" hung behind the heavy curtains. Only a few feet away "The Purple Mask" was similarly secluded behind thick drapes.

(To be continued.)

### NOVELTIES IN WARFARE.

Devices May Serve Useful Purpose to the British Empire.

General Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, said some interesting things recently about the new features in the history of warfare which this war has supplied.

There was the submarine, which had proved one of the most deadly instruments of warfare ever invented, and we saw how far it was going, in its recent developments, to undermine the very foundation of sea-power. He was not a pessimist at all, and he was sure this weapon, too, would be fought efficiently to its end, but until that was done we were passing through an anxious period, and a period during which those who were in command of our war machine would have to turn every attention to this problem.

Another great innovation in this war had been wireless telegraphy. He had had special experience of that in his campaign in East Africa. No telegraph or telephone could ever follow these mobile troops over swamps and mountains and rivers, and the wireless was the only means of keeping up communication.

The third novelty in the present war, the aeroplane, was probably going to prove the most important of all, not only from the military point of view, but afterwards, in time of peace, from a commercial point of view.

Time and space are the two enemies in the development of the human race, and one of the most efficient instruments ever discovered to help in the struggle against time and space was the aeroplane. When the war was over we would have an immense number of aeroplanes which could be switched on to better uses than war, and for this reason he was glad that the Government had appointed a committee to investigate the commercial uses of aeroplanes.

Ours is a Commonwealth of nations. This Commonwealth was scattered all over the world; and this trouble of space and time was a greater trouble to us than it was to any other State. If we could turn these war devices to uses in peace we would do a very great thing for this Commonwealth to which we belonged.



### The Housewife's Corner

#### How To Cook Asparagus.

The early spring vegetables have many desirable qualities. They come to us in the spring, after the winter season of heavy eating. Of these vegetables, asparagus is particularly good. It is diuretic in its properties, its mineral salts are of a solvent nature; it has a decided beneficial result in its action upon the liver, kidneys and bile. Because it carries many of the rich mineral elements one may eat it freely, knowing that it will remove many impurities from the body.

Scrape the stalks or brush them well with a stiff vegetable brush. Wash well, shaking them, especially the tips, in plenty of water to remove the sand. Careless preparation will detract from this delicious green.

Trim and shape, then tie the asparagus in small bundles. Cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Remove from water, drain well and then serve them in any manner desired.

Epicurean Asparagus. — Prepare, cook and drain the asparagus. Serve on a thin slice of toast with butter sauce prepared as follows: One ounce butter, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful white pepper, one teaspoonful vinegar. Melt the butter, add salt, pepper and vinegar. Bring to a boil, then pour it over the asparagus.

Asparagus may be steamed or boiled, well drained and served with either cream, Hollandaise or Bernaise sauce.

Asparagus and Macaroni.—Cook one cupful of macaroni in boiling water for twenty minutes. Drain and blanch by pouring over the macaroni plenty of cold water. Drain, chop fine and add: One teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful paprika, one cup heavy cream sauce. Mix thoroughly and pack in a well greased mold. After greasing the mold, sprinkle with fine bread crumbs before filling. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes. Serve with Mouseline sauce.

Mouseline Sauce.—Two tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour, one and one-half cups asparagus water, yolk of one egg, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful white pepper. Blend butter and flour, then add water and bring to the boiling point. Cook for three minutes, then take from fire and beat in yolk of egg and seasoning.

Do not throw out the water in which the asparagus is cooked. It contains many of the valuable soluble mineral salts, and it can be used for cream soups. Added to stock pots it can be made into sauces and gravies.

#### Soup Stock.

Soup stock, is the meat cooked to a jelly, ready to use for making soups. The outside of the meat should be wiped with a perfectly clean wet cloth. Then chop the meat, and saw the bones into small pieces. Place half meat and half bone in a kettle of cold water, the proportion being one pound to one quart of water. Add seasoning, either spices or vegetables, or both. If only herbs and spices are used, the soup stock will keep longer. For such stock the following proportions may be used: To each quart of water add one even teaspoon of salt, half saltspoon of pepper (if desired), half saltspoon of celery seed, two whole cloves, two allspice berries, four or five bay leaves, a little parsley, one teaspoon of mixed herbs, such as thyme, marjoram, summer savory and sage.

If vegetables are used, they should be cut into small pieces, so as to be easily measured. For soup stock made with vegetables, the following proportions may be used: To each quart of water add one tablespoon of chopped carrot, turnip, celery and onions.

The kettle should be covered and water should simmer so that the stock may cook slowly for about three or four hours. It is better to make the stock the day before using it, if possible. After cooking, allow to cool and remove fat.

To clear soup stock, pour it into a saucepan, stir in the whites and broken shells of eggs—one for each quart

of stock; boil for two or three minutes, stirring constantly, then set back on stove; keep it hot without simmering for fifteen or twenty minutes; strain through a fine sieve and then through cheesecloth.

#### Boning Ham.

Have you ever noticed how hard a ham is to carve with the bone in it, how the slices are spoiled, and how much meat is really wasted?

That can easily be avoided if you are sure to cook the joint thoroughly and while it is hot take the bones out. It is not so hard as it sounds. There is only one bone with which you will have any trouble. Locate that bone with a fork from the under side, cut a slash through the meat until the bone is exposed, and with a little dexterous working of fork and knife the bone is out. I treat my shoulders in the same way, and my friends can't tell whether they are eating shoulder or ham, the slices cut so well and the meat tastes so good. After once serving boned hams and shoulders, you will never serve them any other way.

#### Do You Know.

That lemons will keep almost indefinitely if packed in salt?

That every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews or gravies?

That stale bread can be used as the basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads and desserts?

That every ounce of skimmed milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces and other foods. If you do not want milk to sour, keep it cool, clean and covered continually. Remember, too, that sour milk, buttermilk and sour cream are valuable in cookery, so do not waste any. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese, cream cheese or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening in making cakes and cookies and useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

#### MILESTONES AT SEA.

An Invention to Create a New Era in Sea-war is Needed.

If Nelson could only awake, what milestones in the sea would he describe, says the Sunday Pictorial.

In 1914 men thought we had the perfect knowledge of the sea, but our first discovery was the deep-sea mine and mine-laying boats of the Germans, the sinking of one of which craft marked first blood.

In 1915 the discovery was submarines—as an instrument of blockade, the first merchant ship to go down being the Tokomaru, on January 30, 1915; and men started as from a long dream.

In 1916, the milestone was our discovery of how to deal with small submarines operating off the headlands; then came the ocean submarine; now, in 1917, we have aerial torpedoes, the Gena being blown up by a seaplane torpedo on May Day.

The reason, of course, is that there is no finality, even on the seas. A few months before the war, Admiral Sir Percy Scott staggered us with his famous pronouncement that submarines had rendered the Dreadnought obsolescent. We laughed. We denounced him. To-day submarine warfare is our crisis.

Britain expects every man to use his brains, for that is the milestone of sea-war in 1917, and such his duty.

A New Jersey inventor has patented a window shutter, the upper half of which can be opened in the usual way or lifted from the bottom to serve as awnings.

Catalogue mailed free. Buy Direct at Bottom Prices. L.J. SPOTTS. 1110 Royal Bank Bldg. Toronto.

### Rural Sarcasm.

A farm hand who had worked hard in the fields for dawn until darkness day after day, and had been obliged to finish his chores by lantern light, went to the farmer at the end of the month and said:

"I'm going to quit. You promised me a steady job of work."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night when I don't have anything to do except to fool my time away sleeping."



### Jellies have high food value

Make as many as you can. They will be worth a great deal to you next winter.



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## Farm Crop Queries



Henry G. Bell

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

**Question—J. C.**—I intend sowing 20 acres of beans and there are 15 acres of the land that were in beans last year and I want to fertilize it with something that will be good for beans. It is heavy clay and the grub worked in it some last year. What would be a good thing to exterminate them? What is the best variety of beans?

**Answer:**—This ground should have been plowed at a medium depth this spring. For beans, apply 400 to 600 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 1 to 2% ammonia, 8 to 10% phosphoric acid and 1% potash. This fertilizer should be worked in in the course of preparation of the soil; that is, it should be evenly distributed on top of the plowed land and worked into the seed-bed as the land is disked and harrowed. The tillage of the soil will to a large extent exterminate the white grub, and the addition of fertilizer will make the seed-bed all the more distasteful to this insect, as well as strengthen the growing crop against the attacks of the white grub.

As to the best variety of beans, it is impossible to make recommendations. There are numerous varieties of two large classes; first, the bush beans; second, navy beans. Catalogs of any of the reputable seed houses recommend best varieties to grow.

**Question—R. G. K.**—What kind of soil is suitable for asparagus? Is it a profitable crop?

**Answer:**—Any soil that is well drained and is sufficiently open in texture to allow the air to circulate within it, is suitable for the growing of asparagus. Speaking generally, asparagus does best on a sandy loam soil that has been deeply worked and carefully manured and fertilized. The asparagus crop does not begin to bear heavily until the second year. The crop is grown from seed, and the seedlings are set out into the permanent rows late in spring or early in summer. The following spring they begin to bear. A well-prepared asparagus bed will bear abundantly for 20 years, and when in its best bearing season, the crop may be cut twice a week.

Asparagus yields and quality are

greatly improved by top-dressing the asparagus beds with 1000 to 1500 lbs. of a high-grade fertilizer in the spring just before cultivation begins. The fertilizer should carry from 4 to 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, and 3 to 4% potash. In cultivation, the soil should be worked deep, but far enough from the plants to avoid injuring them.

**Question—D. A.**—I want to improve an old cut-over pasture that gets dry every summer. The field is very hilly, soil sandy, has never been farmed, think it will grow alfalfa. I planned to plant corn, a short variety, and sow alfalfa at last cultivation. Is there any drought resisting grass you could suggest? Will a green alfalfa boat cattle? Is alfalfa good for cattle? Will above plan work?

**Answer:**—Believe your plan to get this land into alfalfa is good. I would not choose corn as a nurse crop. Barley is preferable. Sow about one bushel of barley to the acre and seed with 15 to 20 lbs. of good alfalfa seed per acre. In preparing the ground, after it is plowed give it a dressing of about 5 loads of manure to the acre. At the same time spread about 1,000 lbs. of limestone per acre and work these thoroughly into the soil. When seeding the alfalfa add about 300 lbs. of a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3% ammonia, 6 to 8% phosphoric acid and 1 to 2% potash. Harrow it well into the soil. This available plant-food will help the young alfalfa just like whole milk helps the young calf.

If the alfalfa gets a good start it is about as good a drought resister as you can get. It is excellent stock feed but I fear if you pasture it with heavy stock there will be a danger of their tramping it out.

Alfalfa does not boat cattle after the dew is off it. Do not allow stock to pasture on it while it is wet with dew.

**Question—L. C. P.**—What is your opinion in regard to the value of ever-bearing strawberries?

**Answer:**—Ever-bearing strawberries are a novelty in much the same sense that Seven Heated Wheat is a novelty. They do not appear to have any great commercial value.

## HOW TO CARE FOR THE DAIRY COW

Of All Farm Animals the Good Dairy Cow Yields the Greatest Profit.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the good dairy cow is a more economical producer than any other farm animal. Not only does she actually yield more product from a given amount of feed but she does this at the least cost and greatest profit.

Notwithstanding these facts the production of milk and fat from the average cow is exceedingly low, being approximately 3,800 pounds milk and 130 pounds fat per annum, which in value is less than the total cost of production. Nevertheless it has been clearly demonstrated that by better feeding and management this average may be easily increased from 30 to 80 per cent. with an increased cost in feed and labour of only 10 to 20 per cent.; the margin would be largely profit. Such an increase is not only a financial necessity but the patriotic duty of every dairy farmer.

### Feeding the Dairy Cow

The milk produced by a dairy cow of proper type is in proportion to feeds consumed plus the reserve of feed stored in the body as fat and flesh. As an example of the latter it has been shown that fresh cows may be fed on a maintenance ration or even starved for several days, yet produce milk in fairly large quantities with, however, a proportional decrease of weight and flesh. Again it has been proven that cows of proper type having a store of flesh before calving will not only milk more heavily but also more persistently during the succeeding milking period. It is clear, therefore, that this supply of fat and flesh stored on the dry cow of dairy type will be drawn upon when most needed and be either given off as milk or so take the place of feeds consumed in supplying bodily needs that a larger proportion of these feeds may be utilized for milk production.

The dry cow receives little attention from the majority of dairy farmers. The thin cow at calving is in poor condition to make milk profitably and cannot produce the rugged healthy calf fitted to withstand the many calf ailments. Allow the cow four to ten weeks before freshening. A pound of meal a day during this dry period is worth as much as two or three pounds of meal fed after the cow has freshened. On poor pasture, feed the dry cow green feed, silage or roots and a grain ration composed of two parts of any two of the following meals: bran, ground oats, ground corn, ground barley, plus one part ground oil cake. To the thin cow feed 4 or 7 pounds daily; if the cow is in good flesh, give roughage as needed and 1 to 2 pounds daily of the above-mentioned grain mixture; if the cow is fat withhold the grain, but on the other hand do not sacrifice flesh or lose a thrifty condition.

### Feeding at Calving

Feeding the cow at calving requires special care, varying with the individuality of the animal. Be sure that the condition of the bowels is normal. Constipation at this time is apt to induce many troubles such as milk fever, caked udder, etc. After calving give a tepid drink containing a handful of linseed oil meal per pail of water, allow to rest quietly for twelve hours, after which give a warm bran mash, with two bran mash on the second day after calving. Feed a limited supply—6 to 8 pounds—of clean preferably clover. Draw a little milk three or four times daily for the first three days; do not milk dry until after the third day, as such a procedure frequently brings on milk fever. On the fourth day start the dry meal ration consisting of 4 pounds equal parts bran and ground oats. Increase the quantity of grain and strength of the grain mixture to a full grain ration on or about the sixteenth day after calving.

### Feeding the Fresh Cow

The feeds consumed by a dairy cow in milk are utilized for two purposes, viz., the manufacture of milk and the maintenance of the body. The cow weighing 1,000 pounds requires the equivalent of 10 pounds clover hay and 10 pounds oat straw or 35 to 40 pounds of mixed pasture grass for maintenance alone. To this must be added the feed to supply energy necessary to manufacture milk. Hence it is evident that the meagre feeding of cows

in milk will induce little if any milk flow after the surplus body tissue has been used, while liberal feeding with practically the same maintenance requirements will induce heavy milk production.

It is evident that milk produced under the latter conditions will cost much less per gallon.

**Rations for the Milk Cow in Stable.** The foundation principles of the successful selection of feeds and the feeding of dairy cattle depend upon the palatability, variety, nutrition and ease of digestion, and succulence of the ration given. All these essentials of a well balanced ration for economic production must be considered when raising or purchasing foodstuffs.

The most economical ration must have as a basis cheap but rich nutritious farm grown roughages such as clover or alfalfa hay, ensilage and roots. The liberal feeding of meals is advisable to balance the roughage ration and in addition to provide the heavy milking cow with an extra supply of nutrients in a less bulky form.

A pound of grain when the cow is fresh is equivalent to several pounds of grain after the cow has decreased materially in her milk flow. Feed 1 pound of meal for every 3½ pounds milk produced; as her lactation period progresses decrease the meal gradually to 1 pound for every five pounds of milk produced. A fair average is 1 to 4. Following are a number of well-balanced daily rations for the 1,000 pound dairy cow suitable to the individual needs of farmers throughout different parts of Canada:

No. 1.—Mixed hay 16 pounds, turnips or mangels 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 4 parts, ground oats 2 parts, ground barley 2 parts, oil cake 1 part, cottonseed meal 1 part. This meal fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3½ pounds of milk produced.

No. 2.—Clover or alfalfa hay 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 30 pounds, oat straw 10 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 5 parts, ground oats 2 parts, linseed oil meal 3 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3½ pounds of milk produced.

No. 3.—Clover hay 12 pounds, corn ensilage 30 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 7 parts, ground oats 7 parts, dried brewers grains 4 parts, cottonseed meal 2 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

No. 4.—Mixed grass hay 10 pounds, oat straw or chaff 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 40 pounds, meal mixture composed of bran 3 parts, ground oats 3 parts, ground flax 2 parts, ground wheat 2 parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

No. 5.—Brome hay 10 pounds, clover hay 5 pounds, oat straw or chaff 10 pounds, mangels or turnips 30 pounds, grain mixture composed of ground oats, barley and wheat, equal parts, fed at the rate of 1 pound per 3 pounds of milk produced.

A plentiful supply of clean drinking water and salt is essential for greatest health and production.

### Feeding on Pasture

Over large areas of Canada the milk produced on grass will always be the cheapest. Hence the proper care of pasture is most essential. If cattle are allowed on the pasture only after the grass is from 6 to 8 inches in height such pasture will yield most feed during the summer and will be best prepared to withstand drought.

Natural pasture may be supplemented in the spring and fall by sowing a patch of fall rye, or during the summer months by seeding an annual pasture mixture composed of oats and barley or a mixture of oats and clover. The most successful dairymen as a rule feed a limited grain ration even when the cows are on pasture. Bran 3 parts, cottonseed 1 part, or bran 2 parts, ground oats 2 parts, and gluten or ground peas, 1 part, will give excellent results.

**Supplementing Pastures** In the shortage of grass provide good soiling crops. Supplements to pasture are peas and oats seeded at different dates, second cut clover, corn and fall turnips fed with tops as pulled. Summer silage, if available, is both superior to and cheaper than peas and oats.



## Your Problems

Conducted by Mrs. Helen Law



Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

**"Northland":**—1. To brighten the dreary aspect of a northeast bedroom, choose paper of a warm creamy tan shade, and a rug of deep raspberry pink (a Scotch wool square is a good choice), with curtains, cushions, etc., of pink and cream chintz, and have the woodwork painted ivory white. You will have a cheerful room, I am sure. 2. To brighten a shabby carpet, sweep the carpet carefully to remove all the dust, then go over it with a clean house flannel dipped in a pail of warm water, to which a cupful of strong vinegar has been added. The flannel should be wrung as dry as possible before it is applied to the carpet, which must not be more than dampened in the process. Let the carpet dry thoroughly before walking on it. 3. A cork pressed into a bright-colored celluloid thimble and the edges cut off even with the thimble will make a protector for the end of a steel crochet hook. 4. Buttonholes can be strengthened by running two rows of stitching around the edges.

**H.S.W.:**—1. The origin of the expression, "Getting down to brass tacks," has been explained in various ways. Probably it is derived from the custom of marking yards, feet and fractions of a yard on the edge of the counter in dry goods stores with brass tacks or "brass nails." When the cloth is actually measured the transaction has "got down to brass tacks." The expression therefore would seem to mean greater accuracy. 2. To clean furs: Before putting them away heat some clean fine sand or coarsely ground soapstone to a fine powder, and beat and brush the furs till clean.

### THESE I PITY.

I do not pity these boys young and brave,  
Who, having heard the clear, authentic call,  
Offer their unspent years, their lives and all,  
Man's last great hope, democracy, to save.  
I know that war may stretch them on its road,  
Their eyes still radiant with charm of youth;  
Even so they triumph. Dying for Truth  
They live to serve in richer amplitude.  
But these I pity, who midst agony  
Of strife that now convulses half our earth,  
Debate and bargain over cost and toll,  
And seek as end their own security.  
These I pity, who in high honor's dearth  
To save themselves make forfeiture of soul.

—Clyde McGee.

### SHELTER BELTS FOR THE FARM.

Trees Help to Retain Moisture and Therefore Benefit Crops.

In order that soil may do its best for the average farm crop it is necessary that it contain about half of the water that it is possible for it to hold. When saturated a heavy clay soil will hold 40 per cent. of water, and it is generally agreed that 18 per cent. of water in soil is most favorable to plant growth. A practical farmer needs no measure or scales to tell him when his land is in fit condition for sowing, but many a one fails to attach sufficient importance to the necessity for this fit condition, and as a result much good grain and other seed is sown in mud that allowed it no chance of developing into satisfactory crop.

The season of 1916 was proof of the fact that in the matter of commanding moisture supply, two points have to be considered, namely, dispersion and retention of moisture. To attain both ends, drainage and mulching have to be practiced, and it is a question if anything more or better than drainage can be made use of or the removal or excess moisture from the soil, but in the matter of retaining moisture or supplying it there are other means than cultivation of the top soil, possible of being used: irrigation is one of these, and another not very often considered, is the provision of tree belts that will help to retain a certain amount of moisture in the atmosphere and so affect the soil beneficially in times of drought.

### Plenty of Time.

Out at the front two regiments, returning to the trenches, chanced to meet. There was the usual exchange of wit.

"When's this bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad.

"Dunno," replied one of the south-shires. "We've planted some daffodils in front of our trench."

"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorns!"

A new automobile headlight dimmer consists of a projecting horn-shaped shield.

3. Ground ginger is just as good for plasters as mustard, even better, for it "draws" as well and never blisters. 4. Collars of sheer material such as nylon, can be cleaned by covering them with a layer of corn-meal and allowing them to remain for a few hours. 5. When washing delicately colored frocks, bran water should be used instead of soap. Tie wheat bran loosely in a thin cloth and rub the clothes with it, using lukewarm water. Rinse quickly and hang to dry in shade.

**"High School Girl":**—The countries at war are Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, opposed to Russia, France, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, San Marino, Portugal, Rumania and Cuba. Panama, China, Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia and Nicaragua have broken relations with Germany.

**E. K. M.:**—1. The best book I know of is the "Canadian Soldiers' Manual for French and German." The price is 25 cents, and it is 5½ by 3½ inches. Another good book is "French Self Taught," also 25 cents, size 5½ by 2½ inches. 2. Chocolate is a very suitable article of food to send to your soldier boy, as it contains much nourishment in a concentrated form, fat, protein and carbohydrate being present, with very little water.

**"Subscriber":**—1. Joppa is a seaport on the west coast of Palestine, about forty miles northwest of Jerusalem. 2. Trieste is an important Austrian port on the Adriatic Sea. 3. The area of the German Empire in Europe is 208,780 square miles; in addition, before the war, there were colonies with an approximate area of 1,028,000 square miles.



### The Cow that Liked Compositions.

Caro had never written a composition. At the city school nothing had ever been said about them. But here in the country, where they had lately come to live, every Friday was composition day, and Caro was expected to write something on the subject printed upon the blackboard. "Cows," she read, and felt perplexed at once. "Make your compositions this week humorous, or funny, if possible," the teacher said, which sent Caro home in a puzzle. What was funny about a cow?

After school the little girl took a paper and pencil and went out into the pasture back of the house to study their cow, and to write her composition.

Billy Carpenter had told her that cows sometimes chased people, but this cow that her father had just bought looked too clumsy and too lazy to run after anybody. So Caro sat down upon a big stone, and wrote "Cows" in big letters at the top of her sheet.

The cow switched her tail from side to side, to drive off the flies, so presently Caro wrote:

"Cows are big animals, with long tails that go wiggly-waggle."

Then she watched to see the cow do something funny, but all she did was to nibble at the grass.

Pretty soon this went down on Caro's paper: "Cows eat all the time and never stop. They have big eyes that stare at you, and they have horns to let down the bars when they go home at night. Our cow is red-dish, and isn't funny at all."

Just then the cow walked off under a tree, and lay down chewing her cud. "Oh," thought Caro, "that is funny. They do their eating first, and then they go and chew and chew and chew!" So she wrote down her discovery, adding, "I wish I could do that way, but mother makes me chew as I go along."

A railway passed near the farm, and just then a whistle sounded: shrilly not far away. It frightened the cow, and getting on her feet in a hurry, she came bounding in Caro's direction at a lively pace.

"Oh!" screamed Caro, and, dropping paper and pencil, she scampered away toward the fence. Safely on the other side, she ventured to look back.

The cow was inspecting the composition. "Oh!" cried Caro again, and then louder, "Oh, my!" for the paper had vanished in her mouth!

Caro went sadly home, to rewrite her composition in a safe place, and she added this to her first part:

"Cows like compositions, for ours ate mine up."

The next Friday afternoon, when all the twenty compositions were read, the scholars voted Caro Clyde's the very funniest one there.

Teacher: "Tell me what are the national flowers of England?" Class: "Roses." Teacher: "And France?" Class: "Lilies." Teacher: "And Spain?" Small Voice: "Bullrushes, ma'am."



### Horse Sense

The cause of splint is concussion or direct injury. Often no lameness is present. When it is, it will be noticed only when the horse is going faster than a walk, more marked at a jog. The horse stands and walks sound.

If not lame leave alone. If lame apply cold as ice packs or cold water and give a rest for a few days. If this does not cure, apply a blister.

Oil cake added to the grain will help to keep horses in condition during the spring work.

If proper care is taken, the mare can safely be used in the ordinary work of the farm up to the time of foaling; but as this time approaches it is important that the load be not heavy nor the pace rapid.

As the labor of a horse becomes heavier, so in the same proportion the food digested is diminished. Very severe work prevents digestion of food from 7 to 25 per cent.

Sometimes a horse gets his foot over the tie rope in the stable; does it several times and you fear he will get into trouble. Just put him in a box stall for a few months and he will forget the trick.

For the average 1,500-pound horse at hard steady work a ration of 20 pounds oats and 15 pounds good hay produces about 11,000 units of power, which is about the work such a horse is capable of performing.

A careful daily washing of shoulders and withers with cold water or, better, cold salt water, will cleanse and toughen the skin of the horse. This washing should be continued from two to four weeks, depending on the age of the horse and the condition of his shoulders.

The orientals have this saying: "One should be slow to buy a chestnut horse, and still slower to sell one that has proved to be a good one." Apply this to horses of every color and we have one of the safest rules ever thought out.

### When to cut Alfalfa.

When the new shoots of alfalfa at the crown of the plant are from one to two inches high the crop is ready to be cut for hay, is the advice given by specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The common rule that the crop must not be cut until a tenth in bloom does not always hold, these experts claim, for often the small shoots at the base of the plant get so large before this period of bloom that they are injured at harvest.

### Next to Man.

With the exception of man the mule is the most contrary of animals.



### Poultry

A bit of powdered charcoal beats most of the so-called bowel remedies that are on the market.

Lice, heat and too much food make the June chick's life a short and painful experience.

Feeding milk a long time in the same dish without washing it, is the cause of a great deal of bowel trouble in the little chicks.

Sometimes it is not the hen which needs darning half so much as it is the master, and what he needs is a good mess of interest in his business.

When you "don't understand what is the matter" with the chicks, just try changing their runs. Many times the very earth where they are is foul and full of disease germs.

A dead crow hung up by the heels near the chicken yard is a pretty good hint to the rest of them that they are not welcome guests, and the crows are smart enough to take it, too.

Don't forget to give the poultry an extra allowance of water this warm weather. They may be able to pick up a good share of their living now, but they can not pump water.

Exposure to excessive heat, either in the house or in the run, is fatal, especially to overfat hens.

Poultry is naturally hardy. Supplied with the proper food, confined to well-ventilated, clean and not overcrowded quarters, and kept free from lice, the flock can be continuously kept in good health.

Through ventilation is what is aimed at in the use of open front poultry houses; not an excess of low temperature. If this can be obtained in a moderately warm house, by all means have both.

### The Telegrapher.

As I was sitting in the wood  
With violets in my lap,  
Behold! I heard a telegraph  
Near by go tap-tap-tap.  
O'er bush and briar and bubbling brook

I followed up the sound,  
And lo! upon a hollow tree  
The telegrapher found.

A woodpecker in scarlet cap  
And black and white surcoat,  
A sentence to a grub beneath  
The bark was tapping out—

He does not need an instrument  
His messages to flash,  
For he's the first inventor of  
The code of dot and dash.

—Minna Irving.

The art of living is to dwell upon one's compensations rather than upon what one cannot have.



### The Dairy

Unless every cross in breeding stands for improvement in the herd, it shows that there is something wrong. A cow with the ability to make good records is hindered in production if handled by an ignorant herdsman. We want thoroughbred dairymen as well as highly-bred cows.

Salt, shade and water are essential to the development of a dairy herd. Stagnant water is unfit for the stock. Drain the marshes and ponds or fence the cattle away from them.

Good butter makes the storekeeper your best friend. With June pasture there is every possibility of turning out an attractive product.

Every year the farmer wonders how the pasture is going to hold out. It is a pretty safe guess that it will fall off about August. Be ready for it. Don't overload the pastures.

Do not try to speed up the separator by guess. Men have thought before now that they could do that, but a speed indicator showed that they were not within forty rows of apple trees of being right.



### Hogs

The percentage of tubercular hogs killed in the large packing houses has doubled in the last ten years, due no doubt, to the fact that a concerted effort to control the disease has not been made. Hogs become infected by following tubercular cattle or when fed unsterilized skim-milk or butter-milk from creameries. One tubercular herd of cows in a community supplying milk to a creamery, may infect all the herds of hogs fed on the by-products of the creamery.

Hogs do not usually contract the disease from other tubercular hogs, hence the problem of eradicating the disease in hogs is largely a matter of avoiding unsterilized by-products from creameries, feeding skim-milk from a tubercular herd, allowing the hogs to follow tubercular cattle, or the feeding of uncooked garbage unless it is positively from a safe source.

A new kitchen utensil binds, crimps and trims pie crusts by a single operation.

# THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, JUNE 21, 1917.

The Allies have forced Constantine to evacuate the throne of Greece, a procedure which it is generally conceded has been too long delayed.

The deposed Sovereign, through his intrigues with Germany, has long been a stumbling block to the successful operation of the Allies in the East, and if they had promptly ejected him from the rulership when he evinced the first signs of treachery to his late partner in the Balkan conflict, Serbia, it is believed a very different situation would have existed, as regards the campaign in the near East today.

The action of the Government in appointing Mr. Charles A. Magrath to the post of fuel controller for the Dominion, with wide powers to deal with that important question as he deems most expedient in the public interest, has met with very general approval throughout the country. Mr. Magrath is a gentleman who enjoys the public confidence to a marked degree, and one reason for this is that whatever he takes in hand is sure to receive his closest and best attention; and, in view of his cool, well calculated methods and superior ability, that assurance should go far towards the successful dealing with the problem whose solution he has been entrusted with.

Last Wednesday witnessed the most destructive air raid which Germany has thus far been enabled to launch against England. About fifteen airplanes took part in the attack and they flew so high that it was impossible to reach them with anti-aircraft guns. Before the British planes had time to take an active defensive, the invaders rained a shower of bombs over a section of East London, which did great damage, although accomplishing nothing of military advantage. A number of people were killed, and a much larger number injured, some of them fatally. A sad incident of the murderous raid was the bombing of a school house in which there were many children. The bomb cut through the roof and passing through two class rooms, exploded with terrific force in the third room where there were sixty small children. Ten were killed and all the others more or less injured. Such is the story in brief of this ghastly enterprise. Surely the result furnishes abundant justification for treating the Huns to a copious dose of their own vile medicine.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

HOW THE MEN ARE TO BE CLASSIFIED

According to the compulsory service bill introduced in the House last week, and over which there is likely to be a pretty bitter fight before the second reading carries, the men who are liable to be called out shall consist of ten classes, described as follows:

Class 1.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1904, and are unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child.

Class 2.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child.

Class 3.—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are unmarried or are widowers but have no child.

Class 4.—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894, and are married or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 5.—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers, who have a child or children.

Class 6.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 7.—Those who were born in the years 1870 to 1875, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 8.—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 9.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have no child.

Class 10.—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

For the purpose of this section, any man married, after the 11th day of June 1917, shall be deemed to be unmarried.

Any class, except class 1 shall include men who are transferred thereto from another class as hereinafter provided and men who have come within class 1 since the previous class was called out.

The order in which the classes are described in this section shall be the order

in which they may be called out on active service, provided the Governor-in-Council may divide any class into sub-classes, in which case the sub-classes shall be called out in order of age, beginning with the youngest.

## THE EXEMPTIONS.

1. Men who hold a certificate granted under this act and in force other than a certificate of exemption from combatant service only.

2. Members of His Majesty's regular or reserve or auxiliary forces, as defined by the Army Act.

3. Members of the military forces raised by the Governments of any of His Majesty's other Dominions or by the Government of India.

4. Men serving in the Royal Navy or in the Royal Marines, or in the Naval Service of Canada, and members of the Canadian expeditionary forces.

5. Men who have since August 4, 1914, served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or her allies in any theatre of actual war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom.

6. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the passing of this act.

7. Those persons exempted from military service by order-in-Council of December 6, 1898.

Sir Robert Borden said this last provision related to certain communities such as Mennonites and Doukhobors, who had entered Canada on the understanding that they were not to perform military services.

## Minutes of County Council

Regular quarterly session, held at Campbells Bay, 12th June, 1917. Present, the Warden, Paul McNally, Esq., and County Councillors Morris, Dunn, Kennedy, McDonald, Labelle, Belec, Beaman, Dagg, C. McNally, Gilpin, McCreary, Thomas, Howard, Campbell, Burden, O'Reilly and Halverson.

Councillors Morris, Halverson, Kennedy, Howard and Beaman subscribed to their oath of office.

Minutes of last session were read, adopted and signed without amendment on motion of couns. O'Reilly and Dagg. The Sec. Treas. informed the council that he had employed Mr. Arch. Stevenson of Campbells Bay, under the provisions of the resolution passed at last session, as asst. sec. treas., to post notices of county By-laws Nos. 55 and 56 in remote parts of Sheen, Esher, Malakoff and Aberdeen townships, and had paid him \$33.75 for his time and expenses while so engaged, under the Warden's authorization.

The Warden informed the council that the legality of By-laws 55 and 56 had been attacked in the courts by Mr. Alphonse Migneault, hotel keeper of Bryson; that he had engaged Mr. A. J. McDonald of Campbells Bay to defend the county's interests, and that the county's contentions had been maintained on all points and the plaintiff's case dismissed with costs. He also stated that owing to the high cost of materials and labor he had decided the time was inopportune to take any steps toward the construction of a Registry Office in Campbells Bay, and had done nothing in the matter. He also reported no progress in the matter of the Masham-Onslow town line.

The Sec. Treas. informed the council that as ordered by council at last session he had procured blank forms for duplicate valuation rolls for every municipality in the county at a cost of \$15.94, and had mailed said rolls to every local sec. treas. in the county.

Moved by coun. Dagg, seconded by coun. Howard, that the Sec. Treas. be authorized to pay the following bills, viz: \$42.00 to Alphonse Migneault for boarding "Barney" from 13th March to 11th June, 1917; \$3.50 to J. A. Cowan for printing re. By-law No. 54; \$59.18 to J. A. Cowan for printing re. By-laws 55 and 56; \$5.00 to Bernard Mullin for stenographic services re. Proudfoot vs. Laporte, Leggo, etc.; \$10.00 to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. for premium on Sec. Treas's bond for \$2,500, for year ending 31st July, 1918; \$6.00 to James Coghlan, sec. treas. of Waltham & Bryson for extra work posting notices of county By-laws 55 and 56; \$3.00 to Denis J. Shea, sec. treas. of Mansfield & Pontefract for similar services; \$3.00 to Thomas Queale, sec. treas. of Leslie, Clapham, etc., for similar services; and \$2.00 to W. A. Wilson, sec. treas. of Alleyne & Cawood, for similar services.—Car'd.

A bill from A. J. McDonald for \$100 for extra work in the county's case re. the prohibition By-laws 55 and 56, was laid before the council with a copy of the judgment in said case.—Moved by couns. Howard and Gilpin that the Sec. Treas. be authorized to pay Mr. McDonald's bill of \$100.—Carried.

Mr. Robert McTiernan addressed the council re. opening a road on the Clarendon Litchfield line from its intersection with the Calumet Road to the Walls Road. Council adjourned to 1, p. m., on motion of couns. Gilpin and McCreary.

Council resumed sitting at 1, p. m., same members present with exception of Mayor P. O'Reilly.

Moved by couns. Burden and Labelle that Geo. E. Morency, Esq., P. L. S., of Hull, Que., be, and he is hereby, appointed a special superintendent to establish the Clarendon-Litchfield town line from its intersection with the Calumet Road to its intersection with the Walls Road, to locate a road thereon, prepare a process-verbal thereof, and report to this council at its next September session; and that the Sec. Treas. be authorized to pay Mr. Morency's charges

for said work under the authorization of the Warden.—Carried.

Moved by couns. Howard and Labelle that this council petition the C. P. R. and the Railway Commission to grant this county better train service in the form of the resumption of the tri-weekly passenger train on the Waltham Branch which was discontinued last year.—Carried.

Mr. Wm J. Clarke of Litchfield addressed the council re. a road from his property, lots 13 and 14, range 1, Litchfield, to the village of Bryson.—No action taken, it being considered a local matter.

Council adjourned on motion of couns. Beaman and Dunn.

H. T. HURDMAN, Sec. Treas. Co. Pontiac. Bryson, Que., 14th June, 1917.

## TENNYSON SMITH'S Farewell and Special Night Thursday, June 21, at 8.

## DRAMATIC RECITALS ILLUSTRATING THE Humorous, Pathetic and Tragic Phases of Life.

Admission - - 35 cents. Children under 12 - 15 Tickets at W. A. Hodgins' Store.

## "I Know Because I Saw"

ONE of the most terrible indictments of a civilized nation ever launched was that publicly made before the members and guests of the Canadian Club, in New York, at a recent meeting. The speaker was no mere layman repeating the gossip of the clubs or the questionable reports of political organizations. He was the ex-Ambassador of the United States of America, speaking with a full sense of his responsibility and out of a knowledge gained with his own eyes. It was, in short, from the experience acquired during his visits to the prison-camps, in Germany, where the men of the Allied armies taken in battle are confined, that Mr. Gerard spoke, and his words should be given the full publicity intended for them.

"I want to tell you Canadians tonight," Mr. Gerard said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps," and, he added, "I know, because I saw." Then in perfectly simple and direct language which had no need of embroidery, he told his tale. He had read one day in the papers that a number of Germans in a certain town had been sent to prison, and their names printed in The North German Gazette, that they "might be exposed to shame, and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come." When he read that, he was, he said, rejoiced, because he felt that at last some of these people were to be punished for mistreating prisoners of war. He told the United States consul in the town, therefore, to make a report to him on the subject, and, when he received the report, he found, to his astonishment, the circumstances were these. A trainload of Canadian prisoners had been shunted into a siding in the town. The men were starving and had no means of quenching their thirst. Some of the townspeople had given them food and drink, and it was for this ministrations to the needs of the prisoners of the Fatherland that the culprits had been sent to prison, and their names held up to execration by the Government.

This, however, was far from all Mr. Gerard had to say. He told how, when typhus broke out in a Russian prisoners' camp, the custodians sent for the English and French prisoners, and, with the brutal jest that "Allies ought to stick together," flung them into the jaws of certain death in the infected camp. So demoralized, indeed, were the very children, by the brutalities they daily witnessed, that he had seen little boys with bows and arrows tipped with nails, marching about the camps, "with German simplicity and kindness," shooting these arrows into the defenseless prisoners. One other story Mr. Gerard told, as bad as any of these. It was the story of a certain camp in which the guards had trained sheep dogs to bite the prisoners as they went through on their rounds, and it was rarely, the Ambassador added, that they failed to bite some prisoners. This particular case was, however, too much for Mr. Gerard. He complained direct to Berlin on the subject, and then when, after a long interval, no notice was taken of his complaint, he addressed himself direct to the commandant. "I told him," he said, "that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out, and shooting some trained dogs, and seeing what they would do about it." The hint was taken. Shortly afterwards the commandant was removed.

Such was the story Mr. Gerard told the Canadian Club of New York, almost simultaneously with the publication of the most terrible report of Mr. Sharp, the ambassador of the United States to the French Republic, on the subject of the wanton destruction of the evacuated districts in northern France, and on the very evening of the day on which the most terrible report of all, that of an official of the United States, in Belgium, who had witnessed the methods by which the people of that kingdom have been dragged into the slavery of forced labor, through the argument of the whip and the machine gun, was given to the press. These three statements have been made by officials of the United States, two of them ambassadors to great powers, and all above suspicion; and, reading them, one is led to wonder why there should be any longer any hesitation in accepting the most terrible disclosures in the awful report of Lord Bryce on the original Belgian atrocities.

## "The Song of the Wires."

Every one has noticed the curious "singing" of the telegraph and telephone wires often heard along quiet country roads. Professor Field, of the University of Ottawa, suggests that the noises are due to vibrations transmitted to the wires by the posts, which receive them from the earth, and that they are the results of earth vibrations identical with those that the seismograph, or earthquake-detector, records. "The song of the wires," Professor Field adds, "is the song of the barometer; if it is low, a change in the weather may come in two days; if sharp, it may be immediately."

## Summer Sleds in Madeira.

Instead of wheeling you down the mountains of Madeira, as you might suppose, the hardy natives slide you down. You seat yourself in a comfortable wicker chair mounted on a wooden sled fitted with steel runners, and come down the rocky path of the mountain side as if you were sliding on snow. The human locomotive in the rear steers you down the mountain and pulls the empty basket-rars up again.

## PICTURES IN THE HOME.

Have Them Appropriate to the Rooms In Which They Are Hung.

Pictures add a great deal to the beauty of a home if they are selected with taste and care. They do not have to be expensive to be beautiful, many delightful reproductions of the works of the old masters being on sale nowadays at prices within the reach of the most modest pocketbook.

Before putting up a picture on your wall be sure that it has some meaning and some beauty. Also it should be appropriate to the room it is to adorn. For instance, family photographs have no place on the walls of a living room. They are too intimate a decoration for a room in which strangers as well as friends are apt to be entertained. Reserve family photographs for the bedrooms or a "den."

Select for the living room landscapes, reproductions of still life, ideal heads and faces and good photographs of masterpieces. Such pictures are not only instructive to the family, but they may form an interesting topic of conversation to the friends who are entertained in this room.

The music room of course should be adorned with good photographs of eminent composers and other musicians, while the library calls aloud for portraits of literary and other public men.—Exchange.

## SENECA SNAKEROOT.

Indians Discovered the Value of the Plant as a Medicine.

The drug industry owes many of its products to the efforts of the American Indian to combat disease. The Indian medicine man had a plant for every ailment. If the disease was of a new type unknown to him he promptly found some new roots or leaves and tried them. If the patient lived he named the plant and carved it on the stone which served as his pharmacopeia.

A certain medicine man, puzzled by the strange case of an Indian who wouldn't eat, went searching through the rocky woodlands of New England one day for some new "dope." He found a little plant bearing a spike of small white flowers. He pulled it up and tasted the root, made a wry face and said, "I guess that will fix him."

That's how Seneca snakeroot came to be used as a medicine, and the old Indian medicine man planned better than he knew. The plant is on the books of the skilled pharmacist of today, and men make money cultivating it. It is employed in tonics and other medicines prescribed to increase the appetite.

## Was Good Once.

A certain well known composer now in the full vigor of his established reputation was at one time when he was comparatively unknown engaged in writing the music for a production fathered by two managers who knew exactly what they wanted, in addition to knowing next to nothing of the musical classics. After having burned much midnight oil and worked himself into a state of semicollapse in a vain endeavor to produce a finale which would please them the composer tore up page after page of rejected manuscript and in despair took to the theater an entire section of "Faust" to which he had somehow managed to fit the words assigned to him. He played it over, and one of the managers said quite unfeelingly, "Well, Gus, the others were pretty bad, but this one is the rottenest of them all." "So?" remarked the weary musician dryly. "It was considered good when Gounod wrote it!"

## SHAWVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

T. SHORE - PROPRIETOR.

## MONUMENTS

I have on hand the finest stock of Marble and Granite Monuments ever placed before the public of this district. Prices are such that it will be to intending purchasers' interest to consult me before placing their order elsewhere. Nothing too large—nothing too small.

## FENCING AND CEMETERY WORK A SPECIALITY

All Work Guaranteed Satisfactory.

## NOTICE OF MEETINGS

ORANGE HALL, SHAWVILLE:

O. Y. B. LODGE, No. 304, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.  
G. G. McDOWELL, W. M. W. E. N. HODGINS, Rec.-Secy.

L. O. L. No. 27, meets 1st Tuesday of each month.  
EDWARD DALE, W. M. REG. HODGINS, Secy.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER meets on the 14th of each month.  
H. N. HODGINS, W. Comp. in Com. REG. HODGINS, Com. Scribe.

## Hog for Service

Purebred Chesterwhite Hog "Shawville Hero," 13808. Fee—\$1.00.  
GEO. DRAPER, R. R. No. 3, Shawville.

## Hog for Service

Poland-China Hog (registered). Service fee—One dollar.  
Apply at CLARENDON ROLLER MILLS.

## NOTICE.

The people in this section are probably the "best pay" of any in our country. Yet, a few accounts are outstanding. These may be settled at the office.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG, M. D. Shawville, March 17, 1917.

## Shingles for Sale.

A car-load of New Brunswick Shingles on hand for sale. Apply to H. T. ARGUE, Shawville, Que.

## Ways of the Arab.

The Arab has some curious ways. He takes off his shoes when he enters a house, but keeps on his hat. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast or dinner, but in the evening he sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil. His sons eat with him, but the ladies of the household wait till the males have finished. The Arab rides a donkey when travelling, his wife walking behind, and he laughs at the idea of giving up his seat for a woman. The Arab has one strong virtue, and that is, he is rarely seen drunk. He is not very affectionate, is very ignorant and has so little initiative that he rarely takes on anything worth doing or attempts to carry out any enterprise.

## Hugo and Dumas.

During Victor Hugo's exile Dumas went to Guernsey, where Hugo received him kindly and took him to breakfast on a veranda overlooking the ocean. It did not take Dumas long to discover that Hugo was already posing as the proscribed prophet, and the poet said, with an Olympian wave of his hand, "You see me, my dear Dumas, on my rock of exile like the proscribed one of antiquity."

"Never mind," said Dumas, with his mouth full, "the butter is far better here than in Paris. There is no disputing that."

## Boiled Down.

Editor—How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible.

Assistant—He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Raspey roared, and Mrs. Embonpoint snored."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

## Her Real Complaint.

"What makes Maud look so awfully dismal?"

"She says her shoes are too tight, her head aches, her supper disagrees with her and she's got the blues."

"In other words, nobody has asked her to dance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The Aristocratic Daughter.

Little Daughter (embarrassed)—Papa, my schoolmates were all going by while you were standing on the balcony shining your shoes. May I tell them at school tomorrow that you were only the servant?—Fliegende Blaetter.

## Rightly Named.

Customer—Confound it, waiter! Here is a big chip of wood in this pudding!

## HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS.

TIME OF MEETING:

Austin - First Tuesday,  
Murrells - Third Wednesday,  
Elmside - Second Wednesday,  
Bristol, - - First Thursday,  
Starks Corners, Second Thurs.  
Wyman, - - First Friday,  
Shawville - First Saturday,  
Yarm - Last Monday,  
of each month.

## CLEAN UP SALE

New Express Cream Separator Singer Sewing Machine The above must be cleared out and most liberal terms will be given.  
G. A. HOWARD.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## Homeseekers' Excursions

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, May to October, 1917. Good going every Tuesday, May 8th to October 30th, 1917. Return limit two calendar months from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to C. A. L. TUCKER, Agent Shawville.

## THEY CANNOT CARRY ON THE WAR WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

How will your wife and little ones face the battles of life when you are not there to supply what is necessary?

The best possible answer is:

## A CONFEDERATION LIFE-POLICY.

Delays are dangerous, purchase your Policy Contract today.

B. G. ANDERSON, Agent, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy must be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries must count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.  
Published every Thursday  
At Shawville, County Pontiac, Que.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
All arrears must be paid up before  
any paper is discontinued.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal advertising, 10 cents per line for  
first insertion and 5 cents per line or each  
subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch  
inserted at \$5.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the  
rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion  
and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month  
for longer periods inserted at low rates  
which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without in-  
structions accompanying them will be in-  
serted until forbidden and charged for  
accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices pub-  
lished free of charge. Obituary poetry  
declined.

### JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and  
cheaply executed. Orders by mail  
promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,  
Publisher

### Professional Cards.

#### DENTAL.

**DR. A. H. BEERS**  
SURGEON DENTIST

CAMPBELLS BAY - QUE.  
Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery  
McGill University.  
Doctor of Dental Surgery, University of  
Pennsylvania.  
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Quebec.

#### LEGAL.

**S. A. MACKAY**

NOTARY PUBLIC

Shawville, --- Que.

**A. J. McDONALD B. C. L.**

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be at Shawville Wednesday  
and Saturday of each week.

**D. R. BARRY, K.C.**

BARRISTER, ADVOCATE, &c.

Office and Residence

Campbells Bay, Que.

Visits Shawville every Saturday.

**GEO. C. WRIGHT, K.C.**

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

196 Main St. - Hull.

PHONE BELL

**J. ERNEST GABOURY, LL. B.**

ADVOCATE  
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR  
CAMPBELLS BAY, QUE.

Will be in Fort Coulonge every Wed-  
nesday and Shawville every Saturday.

**DEVLIN ST. MARIE & DUCLOS**

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, Etc.

191 MAIN ST., HULL

Will attend Courts and Business in the  
District of Pontiac.

**GEORGE E. MORENCY**

DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

ALL KINDS OF  
Surveying, Division and Subdivision of  
Lots, Drawing, Copying, and Reducing of  
Plans, Lines, Boundaries, &c.

Executed carefully to the satisfac-  
tion of parties.

162 WELLINGTON ST. - HULL.  
Phone: Queen 5230.

**GEORGE HYNES**

UNDERTAKER

Embalmer and Funeral Director  
Main Street, Shawville.

Personal attention. Open all hours.

**UNDERTAKING**

and **EMBALMING**

W. J. HAYES

MAIN STREET - SHAWVILLE  
(opposite J. H. Shaw's).

All calls will receive prompt per-  
sonal attention

**PATENTS**  
PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVEN-  
TOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.  
MARION & MARION.  
364 University St. Montreal.

## Time for a change in UNDERWEAR

The break in the weather means  
a change in Underwear.

### For Men

No matter what you prefer, either in  
heavy or light weight, in combinations or two  
piece suits, we can please you.

### Light Weight Wool

For those who wear light weight wool  
\$1.25 per garment.

### Merino Underwear

A heavy cotton, particularly good for  
those who require some weight. 60 cents per  
garment.

### Balbriggan Underwear

In two-thread Balbriggan, 2 piece or in  
combinations, short or long sleeves, knee or  
full length drawers, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per suit.

### STRAW HATS

A superb collection of New Summer Hats. It will  
be gratifying to the men who want a straw hat, correct  
in style and moderate in price, to know that we have  
such a collection. From every day straws to the fine  
sinnetts or splits.

**G. F. HODGINS CO.**

### CADDIES OF THE LINKS.

Their Originals Were Messenger Boys  
In Old Edinburgh.

Originally the caddy of the present  
day golf links appears to have been  
quite another individual, engaged in  
another line of activity. Caddies in  
the remote past were messenger boys  
in old Edinburgh. Gathered around  
the famous Edinburgh cross, where  
all important messages were read and  
many public ceremonies were held—  
the cross which was the very center of  
the old city—the caddies in their ragged  
clothes waited to be employed.

The chief merchants of the city, the  
leading official persons, the men of  
learning and of talent, the nobles, the  
lairds, the clergymen—all clustered  
about the cross during certain hours of  
the day, and very often some one  
wished to send a parcel or message to  
another part of the town, or a stranger to  
Edinburgh wanted to be directed.

Here was where the caddies were  
appealed to. These boys might be trust-  
ed with any duty with which they  
were charged. They were veritable  
street directories. A visitor to the  
town would often engage a caddy to  
be wholly at his bidding, as the boy's  
knowledge of the place was invaluable.

But, unless this visitor were most  
cautious, he would suddenly discover  
that his caddy, in addition to his vast  
knowledge of Edinburgh, knew also  
all about his employer—where he  
came from, what was his business in  
Edinburgh, his family connections, his  
tastes and preferences.—Exchange.

### LIVING AEROPLANES.

Wherein Birds Differ From Flying Ma-  
chines Made by Man.

It would be a mistake to suppose  
that the bird's wings enable it to fly.  
If wings spelled flying any of us could  
attach a pair and soar into the air.

The hollow bones of the birds make  
light bodies, but they are attached to  
a rigid backbone, which forms the  
main feature of the bird's body. This  
gives the central firmness, and the  
muscles do the rest. The wings bal-  
ance their owners, and the tail acts  
as a rudder for steering. Often enough  
the bird seems to use its tail as a sort  
of brake.

It is interesting to compare the bird  
with the product of man's skill—the  
aeroplane. To begin with, there is no  
aeroplane made which copies the up  
and down motion of the bird's wings,  
all our machines having fixed wings,  
or planes.

But naturally man tried to copy the  
living fliers around him. He made  
wings of feathers, etc., connected them  
with his shoulders and legs and found  
that his muscles could not raise him  
an inch.

The muscles, or motors, which now

drive him through the air are as strong  
as 200 horses, so no wonder he failed  
at first. Even the bird, with a body  
so perfectly formed for flight, has fly-  
ing muscles equal in weight to all its  
other muscles put together.—Pearson's  
Weekly.

### Dean Swift and the Cook.

There is a good story about Dean  
Swift apropos of the value of never  
overdoing anything. The dean's cook  
one day overroasted the leg of mutton  
for dinner, and in consequence she  
was summoned to the dining room.  
"Cook," said the dean in a pleasant  
voice, "this leg of mutton is overdone.  
Take it back and do it less."

"Impossible, your reverence!" ex-  
claimed the cook.  
"Well," replied her master, "suppos-  
ing it had been underdone, you could  
easily have done it more."  
"Certainly, your reverence."

"Then," said the dean, "let this be a  
lesson to you. If you commit a fault  
always take care that it is a fault  
which will admit of a remedy."

### Rainbows.

The time of day or the state of  
weather when a rainbow appears is  
believed by many people to be an in-  
dication of future weather conditions.  
According to an old rime, a rainbow  
in the morning warns the shepherds  
to be prepared for rain shortly; an  
evening rainbow points to fine weather  
the next day. Sailors believe that a  
rainbow in the wind is a sure sign  
of continued wet. If it comes in the  
opposite quarter the rain will soon  
stop. Again, if in fair weather a rain-  
bow be seen foul weather will speedily  
set in, but if the bow appear in foul  
weather fair weather will be at hand.

### On the Contrary.

"What a lot of mail you've got this  
morning!" exclaimed the poet's wife.  
"But then, of course, this is your  
birthday, and those are 'Many happy  
returns of the day' from all your  
friends."

"No," said the poet, pushing aside a  
heap of rejected manuscripts. "These  
are unhappy returns of the day from  
the publishers."

### Not Much.

"There should be a national holiday  
called junk day, when every house,  
barn, shed, garage, etc., should be re-  
fined of all its junk."

"That's right, old man, but do you  
realize how little there would be left  
if many a happy home?"—St. Louis  
Post-Dispatch.

### Between Girls.

"She says she wishes she could see  
herself as others see her."  
"That's just an excuse for spending  
a lot of time in front of a mirror."—  
Louisville Courier-Journal.

### BEDS IN COLONIAL DAYS.

The Settee, a Link Between Settle and  
Sofa, Was Sometimes Used.

Toward the close of the seventeenth  
century the bed increased in impor-  
tance. A list of the household furnish-  
ings of a Salem merchant in 1690 in-  
cluded "1 great oaken bedd, 1 truckle  
bedd of maple, 1 large sack bottom  
bedd, 6 Camblett bedd curtains, 2 cal-  
sco bedd curtains, 8 blanket sheets, 1  
paire silk bedd curtains."

The settee, which was a link be-  
tween the settle and the sofa, was  
sometimes used as a bed. This piece  
of furniture was both of imported and  
domestic make. The back and seat  
were usually incased in turnkey work.  
With the exception of the arms and  
braces the entire frame was concealed.

The construction of the colonial set-  
tee was identical with one type of the  
renaissance seat. From Italy it pass-  
ed into France and from France to  
England. Holland had no part in its  
development.

From the Italian palace of the six-  
teenth century to the New England  
home of the seventeenth was a far-  
away cry, and yet, barring crude work-  
manship, the colonial bench was a  
faithful copy of the renaissance de-  
sign. The Dutch settlers were unfa-  
miliar with this settee, as they also  
were with the New England settle.—  
Argonaut.

### THE OLD HURDY GURDY.

Crude Musical Instrument That Led Up  
to the Hand Organ.

The early type of hurdy gurdy origi-  
nated in Germany during the ninth  
century and under the name of lauren-  
teyer (peasant's lyre) attained great  
popularity throughout Europe, falling  
into a decline only at the beginning of  
the last century. Even today a slight-  
ly modernized type of this instrument  
may be seen upon the streets of the  
smaller towns of Savoy.

The instrument consisted of a violin-  
like frame and sounding board, provid-  
ed with from three to six strings. The  
music was produced by a small crank  
actuated wooden wheel, whose resined  
edge bore against the strings. The  
two outer strings were keyed in uni-  
son and when the wheel was revolved  
gave forth a bass note which served as  
a musical background. The remaining  
strings were attached to keys, by which  
their tension and their tone might be  
varied. This adjustment was the only  
control possessed by the player.

Needless to say, the hurdy gurdy was  
suited only to the most elementary of  
selections. While originally much used  
at fetes and celebrations, it later was  
used only by itinerant street musi-  
cians, a position now occupied by  
its successor—the hand organ.

### Earliest Cold Storage.

In Macaulay's essay on "Lord Ba-  
con" he points out that in 1623 the  
subject of his memoir tried the experi-  
ment of stuffing a fowl with snow to  
prevent it from putrefying and in car-  
rying out the work caught cold, from  
which he died. Macaulay adds: "In  
the last letter that he ever wrote, with  
fingers which, as he said, could not  
steadily hold a pen, he did not omit to  
mention that the experiment of the  
snow had succeeded excellently well."  
If, however, we turn to nature there  
are instances in Siberia of mammoths  
preserved in ice so that their flesh is  
still eatable from a period probably  
coeval with the first appearance of  
man on this globe. If the Romans  
brought to their banquets the dainties  
of the known world, had they not some  
knowledge of cold storage?—London  
Spectator.

### Fat Men Popular in Japan.

In this country when a man of av-  
erage height takes on girth until his  
weight runs up to 300 pounds or so  
his friends have grave doubts about  
his condition and advise him to diet in  
order to bring back a slim elegance  
of figure. In Japan the contrary is  
true. If a man can carry 300 pounds  
of flesh with any agility he is of the  
material from which heroes are manu-  
factured, and if he can work up to  
the 400 or 475 pound notch and be-  
comes a wrestler he is in the running  
for the championship. Wrestling is to  
the Japanese what boxing is to us and  
more. The populace goes crazy over  
it, and the magnates of the big game  
handle great sums in the way of gate  
receipts.—Wide World Magazine.

### Willing to Be an Ex-Convict.

An attorney and a judge were dis-  
cussing the apparent lack of ambition  
on the part of some of the young men  
of today.

"Why, I know a man," declared the  
justice, "whose greatest ambition in  
life is to be an ex-convict."

"You do?" said the lawyer in sur-  
prise.

"Yes. He's a life term in the peni-  
tentiary."

### A Famous Cemetery.

Greenwood cemetery, in Brooklyn,  
noted the world over for its beauty  
and the magnificence of its monu-  
ments, shafts and mausoleums, con-  
tains more than 320,000 bodies. It has  
an area of 474 acres and about fifteen  
miles of walks.

### Defining a Crank.

"What's your idea of a crank?"  
"A crank is a fellow who insists on  
trying to convince me instead of let-  
ting me convince him."—Boston Tran-  
script.

## Low Prices . . .

Are the ruling features of our store, while the goods we offer in  
**Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, &c.**  
Are the Best Makes and Latest Patterns.  
A call will convince you of these facts.  
Yours for Spring Trade.

**G. W. DALE** PRACTICAL TINSMITH  
Shawville, Que.

When you require Printing  
call at

## THE EQUITY OFFICE

where work is done neatly  
and at moderate prices.

Pontiac's Only Newspaper.

## SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

**R. G. HODGINS, Prop.**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Doors, Sash, Dressed  
Lumber, etc.**

## Custom Sawing.

### Caution to Boy Cyclists.

I hereby forbid boys or any person  
from running bicycles on the sidewalks—  
the street is the place for that sort of  
thing. Parties disregarding this notice  
leave themselves liable to a fine. Please  
bear this in mind.

THE MAYOR.

Shawville, June 1, 1917.

### Teachers Wanted.

Five qualified Teachers are still re-  
quired by the Clarendon School Board.  
Applications for the vacant positions  
will be received by the undersigned up  
to Saturday, June 16th.

M. A. MCKINLEY,  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.

### DOG TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice  
that all parties in arrears for dog taxes  
after June 25th, will be charged an ad-  
ditional 50 cents. If payment is made  
within the next fifteen days, no extra  
charge will be made.

S. E. HODGINS,  
Sec.-Treas.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Province of Quebec,  
School Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given that  
there will be held on Monday, the ninth  
day of July, 1917, at the hour of ten in  
the morning, at the office of the Asst.  
Secretary-Treasurer in the village of  
Shawville, a meeting of the proprietors  
of real estate of this municipality of  
Clarendon, entered as such on the valua-  
tion roll, and having paid all their  
school taxes and other contributions, to  
proceed with the election of a School  
Commissioner in the room and stead of  
Robert J. Tracy, whose term of office  
expires.

Given at Shawville this 8th day of  
June, 1917.

M. A. MCKINLEY,  
Asst. Sec.-Treas.,  
School Mu. of Clarendon.

### Steer Astray

Strayed from A. E. Gayler pasture, 2nd  
range, Clarendon, a yearling steer, sort of  
roan color; (white with small red spots).  
Any information regarding him, or that  
will lead to his recovery will be thank-  
fully received by the owner.

ALEX. BEAN.

### TENDERS.

Written tenders will be received by  
the Lily Cheese and Butter Co. up to  
the night of June 18th for drawing per  
100 pounds of Cheese to station, and  
also supplies from station, for the sea-  
son of 1917.

RALPH HODGINS, Sr.,  
Secretary,  
Box 148, Shawville.

Province of Quebec,  
District of Pontiac,

### SUPERIOR COURT.

REVEREND ORIGENE BEAUDRY,  
Parish Priest, residing in the township  
of Grand Calumet, in the district of  
Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, in  
his capacity of testamentary executor  
under the last will and testament of the  
late Reverend Antoine Brunet, in his life-  
time, Parish Priest, residing in the vil-  
lage of Portage du Fort, in the said dis-  
trict of Pontiac, in the said Province  
of Quebec, Plaintiff

vs.  
ROY THEODORE HAVENS, farmer,  
of the township of Grand Calumet, in  
the district of Pontiac Defendant.  
The defendant is ordered to appear  
within one month.

Bryson 12th June, 1917.  
HENRI A. SAINT PIERRE,  
Prothonotary Superior Court,  
District of Pontiac.

### Stray Horse.

Strayed on to the premises of the un-  
dersigned—known as the "Duke Stop-  
ping Place," Black River—about the  
20th of May, one bay horse. Owner can  
have same by proving property and pay-  
ing expenses.

BRYSON COCHRANE,

### For Service

A registered Durham Bull. Service  
fee, \$1.50. Apply to  
W. H. DODS,  
Maryland, Bristol.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to  
the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender  
for Supplying Coal for the Dominion  
Buildings," will be received at this office  
until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, July 3,  
1917, for the supply of coal for the Pub-  
lic Buildings throughout the Dominion.  
Combined specification and form of  
tender can be obtained on application  
at this office and from the caretakers of  
the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that  
tenders will not be considered, unless  
made on the printed forms supplied, and  
signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an  
accepted cheque on a chartered bank, pay-  
able to the order of the Honourable the  
Minister of Public Works, equal to ten  
per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the  
tender, which will be forfeited if the  
person tendering decline to enter into a  
contract when called upon to do so or  
fail to complete the contract. If the  
tender be not accepted the cheque will  
be returned.

By order,  
R. C. DUROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 9, 1917.  
Newspapers will not be paid for this  
advertisement if they insert it without  
authority from the Department.

# The AUTOMOBILE

**Storage Battery Problems.**  
A surprising number of motorists taking out their first car haven't the slightest idea where their storage battery is located. Some are entirely unaware of the fact that they have a battery and that the operation of starter and lights—and in most cases ignition—is wholly dependent upon it and its well being.

The result is that the battery is ignored and often times harmfully abused. Not until it runs down and fails to do its work does the owner begin to investigate.

"Most battery troubles that come to our attention," says an expert, "are due to lack of knowledge of the function of the storage battery and the attention it requires."

"If every motorist could realize that a storage battery is a perishable article which is highly sensitive to abuse and neglect a great deal of inconvenience and expense would be saved. In this respect the battery is no different than any other part of the motor car."

"Just as driving over glass and nails abuses tires and running a motor without oil will burn out the bearings, so will lack of care and attention bring the storage battery to grief."

"The average car owner knows what constitutes tire and motor abuses and he avoids them. He would do well to find out what abuses his battery, what attention it requires and why—

to get acquainted with it and its operation. First season motorists particularly would save themselves considerable expense and annoyance by acquainting themselves at once with their storage battery and its needs."

## Wash The Car Properly.

Motorists who buy fine cars usually take pride in their appearance, particularly in preserving the fine finish of the body.

"Proper washing of the car will do more to preserve the finish and appearance than anything else," says the manager of a motor car company.

"It is just as easy to wash the car properly as not. All the mud should be thoroughly softened by a gentle stream of clear cold water, which also will wash away all the dirt."

The use of sand and oil spots should be removed with a piece of waste saturated in gasoline. The car should then be rubbed gently with a clean sponge, using an abundance of clean cold water, until all mud is removed. The car should be rubbed dry with gentle strokes of the chamois, wringing it out as the water is absorbed.

"The object is to remove the dust and mud and leave the surface dry and clean with just a little scratching and rubbing on the finish as possible. Rubbing should be done in straight lines rather than in circles. To prevent water drying and spotting it is well to clean one panel at a time."

## THE FUTURE OF FLYING.

**Trips in Aeroplanes Will at no Distant Future Become Popular.**

Mr. Orville Wright, the American expert, predicts that the aeroplane will play a great part in the new order of things that will follow the war. He believes that it will be in great demand whenever it is necessary to travel at great speed. By aeroplane it will be possible to go from New York to Chicago in eight or ten hours instead of in twenty, as at present; and to San Francisco in two days. Furthermore, it will be useful in transporting small packages and very valuable freight to remote regions that the railway cannot reach. There are thousands of such places in the West, in Alaska, in South America and in Africa. Mr. Wright thinks, too, that flying will become a popular sport, the greatest yet devised. He says: "It is far more exhilarating and delightful than the automobile for high speed, and far safer. The time is not far distant when people will take their holiday spins in their aeroplanes precisely as they do now in their automobiles. Long tours in the air will offer greater relaxation from the daily grind than long railway journeys. People need only recover from the foolish impression that it is a dangerous sport, instead of being, when adopted by rational persons, one of the safest. It is also far more comfortable. The driver of an automobile, even under the most favorable circumstances, lives at a constant nerve tension. He must keep always on the lookout for obstructions in the road, for other automobiles, and for sudden emergencies. A long drive is therefore likely to be an exhausting operation. Now, the aeroplane has a great future for sporting purposes, because this element of nerve tension is absent. The driver enjoys the proceeding as much as his passengers, and probably more. He can make mistakes, even lapse in his attention, without any serious consequences. Winds no longer terrorize the airman. Newspaper readers will remember that, ten years ago, my brother and I carefully selected the days in which we made our flights. Some days, when there was too much wind, we would not fly at all. But we have learned now to fly, and even strong gales do not now frighten the flyer. He goes up at any time except in the very bad days. The only wind conditions that deter him now are the kind known as 'cyclonic,' when there are great twists in the atmosphere. Under these circumstances he does not fly."

Every year the farmer wonders how the pasture is going to hold out. It is a pretty safe guess that it will fall off about August. Be ready for it. Don't overload the pastures.

## MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

**Old Martial Laws Not Adaptable to Changed Conditions.**

The changed conditions of warfare have developed situations to which old martial laws are not adaptable.

Under the old system the suspension of sentence for first offences was not obligatory, but was simply a matter of discretion on the part of the general commanding. Amendments passed by Parliament in the course of the present war make such extensions of sentence obligatory for all cases.

Nearly two-thirds of the court-martials at the front and immediately behind the front have developed from either drunkenness or fear, sometimes from both, according to Monsieur Rene de Planhol, who has had more than two years' experience as counsel for the defence of soldiers.

Cases of desertion with downright fear as the cause are occasionally reported, and very few soldiers are totally exempt from fear. Men who have fought bravely in numerous actions, Mon. de Planhol says, finally give way to what is called "nervous wear"; their moral courage is no longer sufficient to overcome physical fear, and they run away from danger. Their number, though, is small in comparison with those who forget their duty in the stupefaction of excessive drinking. Even these, considering the millions of men mobilised, are so small a percentage as to constitute no reflection on the army as a whole.

A frequent and effective means of defence invoked by counsel for accused soldiers is the citation of gallant conduct on the battlefield. It often happens that a soldier refractory to army discipline is a great fighter, and between court martial's accumulates honors and decorations that it is difficult to ignore.

A much disputed point is: When has an infraction of discipline or a crime been committed "in the presence of the enemy" an aggravating circumstance under military jurisprudence? In trench warfare the old definitions of "presence of the enemy" have become obsolete; great latitude is now given for leniency on this point, and it is exercised in all but the most flagrant cases.

We all make mistakes. With so many problems in farm work there are sure to be some failures. And most of us are so thoroughly human that we hate to acknowledge our mistakes. A successful farmer says: "I have learned more from my neighbors' failures than from their successes; and I have profited most of all from my own mistakes—by studying out the causes, tracing out their effect, and avoiding their repetition."

## JEAN LEMORDANT, FRENCH PATRIOT

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF HIS SELF-SACRIFICE.

**Breton Artist Who Gave His Sight For France Was a Pacifist Before the War.**

Jean Julien Lemordant was born in Brittany and is a true Breton type. He began his studies in painting at the School of Fine Arts of Rennes and then moved to the Beaux Arts in Paris, where he worked in Bonnat's studio. After ten years of hard work, his success as an artist was assured. Then came the war.

Lemordant was a Socialist, a passionate pacifist, a fervent anti-militarist and deeply interested in the German decorative art movement. But the conviction that right and justice were on his country's side sent him to the front. His age, then 35, placed him among the territorial formations, that is left him in the rear to work on some such job as a food convoy, but on August 7, 1914, he went straight to the Mayor of Rennes and pleaded to be allowed to leave with the active army. At the last moment the Forty-first Infantry Regiment was found to be wanting a sergeant and Lemordant was allowed to go.

Within a fortnight he was taking part in the battle of Charleroi. During the retreat, when companies had lost their officers and everything was confusion, Lemordant, now sergeant-major, stopped a hundred men of various units, including Algerian sharpshooters, as they fled and led them forward to a sunken road from which as from a trench they checked the enemy's onrush all the afternoon. A shell exploded near him, killing two of his men and wounding him in the right shoulder, which still remains stiff as a result.

### An Intrepid Soldier.

Later that evening he organized a counter attack with a handful of men which enabled a battalion to withdraw without severe losses. The next day he was made a Second Lieutenant.

The retreat to the Marne followed. The artist was wounded again during the battle but refused to be sent to a hospital. He followed the retreating Germans and was wounded a third time, at Craonne, a shell splinter lodging in the vertebral column. He kept with his regiment and during a bayonet charge in the battle of the Yser received five wounds at once—on the left arm, the top of the head, the temple, the body and the right leg. He refused to be carried off the field and, supported by a soldier, he led the charge and was struck by a bullet under the right eye, crushing his forehead bone.

He felt as if his head had burst and as if both eyes had left their sockets. For four days and nights he lay where he fell, two days unconscious and then two days fully conscious, enduring the tortures of thirst. A blow from the butt of a gun roused him from a fainting spell. It was dealt by German soldiers searching for the dead.

All was dark around him. He could hear moans and groans of the wounded and he dragged himself toward them and asked why the night was so long. He was told it was broad daylight. Then he understood.

"I had thought of everything," he has since said: "of death and terrible wounds, but not of that." Picked up by German stretcher bearers, he was carried off and after a terrible voyage reached a hospital in Bavaria. His condition improved, his eyes, one of which had jumped from the socket and the other had been driven in by a piece of bone from his forehead, had been placed in position again and he began to see. He could even trace lines and decipher very large letters.

### A Sight of Beloved France.

His Breton spirit remained unbroken. Twice he tried to escape and was placed in a fortress. A third attempt, only foiled when he had reached the frontier, caused him to be sentenced to a reprisals camp. Then, to his despair, he again lost his sight.

At the reprisals camp his blindness caused him to be placed among the severely wounded who are allowed to be exchanged. He was soon allowed to go to Switzerland, where he was nursed for some weeks.

## A Great Remedy

DR. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment, in tablet form, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, stomach trouble, kidney and liver trouble; three months' treatment with our certified guarantee, for one dollar. Postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

At last the moment came when he crossed the frontier back into France. He awaited the moment with a kind of religious emotion. Blind, with two ribs broken, an injured knee and fevered temples, he expected a miracle, a miracle that was to come from himself, from his own mental powers.

He asked the Red Cross nurses on the train to tell him the exact minute that he crossed the line. He set his will, his determined Breton will, to see the frontier, to see something of it, a hedge, a rail, a stone, a bunch of grass. He was led to the door of the car at the right moment and he braved every muscle, put forth all his will power. The frontier passed, he fell in a deep faint, his miracle had not come.

A war correspondent in Paris met him recently in the Guerault Galleries. The Legion of Honor and War Cross were on his breast. On the walls around him were some 300 of his pictures. The President of the Republic had just left him, after buying one of his pictures.

But his eyes were bandaged and the most that he can hope for is that some day he may be able to distinguish day from night. He speaks without bitterness and still has words of praise for that which he admired in German art in earlier days.

## THE KAISER'S WIFE.

**Why Does Not the German Empress Protest Against Brutalities?**

"The Kaiserin, so far as is known, has raised no womanly, wifely, motherly voice in protest against the horrors in Belgium nor the recent greater horrors in Northern France," says Auguste Rodin, the famous French sculptor. "I am sure I express the unexpressed collective thought of the women of the allied nations when I say they must view the silent attitude of the German Empress with loathing, in the light of that which has occurred in Belgium and evacuated territory in northern France. For this imperial wife of an imperial monster has raised no dissenting voice against the horrors I have mentioned. As a wife, as a mother, what can be her thoughts? She is represented as imbued with Christian sentiments, a zealous and fervent Christian who, according to reports, prays earnestly to the Almighty in favor of her country and her people. If so, what must pass through her mind at the treatment of French wives and mothers of the Somme department by the 'soldiers' who serve her husband and whose acts of violence and vandalism are publicly proclaimed by him as 'glories to the arms of Germany'?"

"As wives and guardians of the sacredness of homes, the women of the Allies must have collectively classified the German Empress in the same category all men to-day classify her imperial husband. 'How can she, mother and grandmother, have remained silent at the tearing away from their mothers and grandmothers of more than 400 young French women to serve as slaves, or for unmentionable purposes, to the uniformed officer barbarians of the German army? 'No French woman, were her husband the Emperor of all Asia, would have remained silent under like circumstance, and thus given tacit approval to the practices of her Attila-like husband and his Attila-like followers, who disgrace civilization.'"

## THE SWEETEST WORD.

There are soft words murmured by dear, dear lips,  
Far richer than any other;  
But the sweetest word that the earth hath heard  
Is the blessed name of "Mother."

O magical word! may it never die  
From the lips that love to speak it;  
Nor melt away from the trusting hearts  
That even would break to keep it.

Was there ever a name that lived like this?  
Will there ever be such another?  
The angels have reared in heaven a shrine  
To the holy name of "Mother."

## BRITISH LAURELS WON BY EX-BOER

GEN. SMUTS NOW A STAUNCH IMPERIALIST.

**Sagacity of Former Foe of England Foiled Germans in South Africa.**

Among the Britishers of to-day who are earning the right to be classed as possessing the imperial mind, no one has come to the front more rapidly in the last half year than Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, and at present the representative of the South African commonwealth in the imperial conference in London.

The following is a very brief epitome of the record of the man, who is now barely 47 years old, has the better part of his career ahead of him, and begins to be regarded as one of the coming figures of the empire and, indeed, of the world.

Born in Johannesburg in 1870.

Educated in South Africa and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made a really distinguished scholastic record and earned the highest honors. Practised law with eminent success in South Africa.

Wrote extensively on a variety of public questions.

Entered politics as a young man, and was an unfailing supporter of the Boer cause when the South African war broke out.

### Loyal British Imperialist.

Rose to distinction as one of the military figures in that struggle, and to more distinction as one of the first men to recognize, after the Boer cause had been lost, that destiny and common sense summoned the real intelligence of the Dutch States to accept the situation and to become the right kind of citizens of the British Empire.

Was one of the leading figures in framing the new scheme of government for the Union of South Africa, under which within a few years after the Boers had been conquered Great Britain turned over to them, as the citizens of a British dominion, the complete control of their own affairs. Became in the government of President Botha of the South Africa Union the right hand of the President in the direction of domestic affairs.

### Foiled German Intrigue.

At the beginning of the present war immediately took a leading part in making certain that the South African nation should not fall into the trap which the Germans thought had been set for it and revolt against its allegiance to the British Empire. Became the Minister of National



Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

Defence and as such directed the campaign in which the German colonies were seized by the South African forces.

Sent to London as one of South Africa's representatives for the purpose of imperial consideration of imperial problems presented by the war. Smuts is one of the men who have had time in spite of the stress of war to shadow forth an outline of the vast sequences of this era. It is a vision of what the British Empire and the reunion of the Anglo-Saxon races means to the world.

### Democracy vs. Autocracy.

"This," said Gen. Smuts in one of his

recent speeches, "is the battle of freemen against bondmen. Before the war it was bruited abroad that this nation had become corrupted by wealth, that it was growing soft and that the day of trial would find it wanting; but when the blow fell it showed what freemen could do. It showed what a free nation could do when it was fed on the stuff of freedom. To-day it had become the financial, the moral and, in a sense, the military mainstay of the Allies."

"Looking at this nation as it stands before the world to-day," he continued, "I feel that liberty, like wisdom, is once more justified of her children. The great British commonwealth of nations overseas did not always want this bloodshed and the terror of militarism always over shadowing them. They wanted to bend all their energies and resources to the building up of their nations, and that could not be done when they had to be prepared to meet the enemy at every point. Slowly but surely America has come to realize that this struggle was the old struggle for which she had fought in former wars. This was once more George Washington against George III. In other words, the issue of freedom against slavery, of free government against military despotism."

### Battle for Freedom.

"In my day and in my country," added Gen. Smuts, "I have seen freedom go under, but I have seen it rise again. I have seen that small people of mine, a beaten people, rise again and fighting for the same freedom again, but now no longer for themselves but for the whole of the rest of the world, and the record of their efforts you will find written all over Africa south of the equator."

This is the sort of appeal that Smuts and men of his mind made in South Africa at the beginning of the war. These men realize that British institutions, though indeed forced upon them unwillingly, had been really a blessing. In truth there are no more loyal British imperialists in the empire now than these men of South Africa, who fought under Kruger and Botha in the South African war. They were won in the midst of the bitterness of their defeat by the generosity which handed their country back to them and gave them a measure of freedom and of real control and opportunity that they had never enjoyed and could not have hoped for under the narrow and almost despotic reign of Kruger and his burghers.

### HIS MOTHER

How proud I was when he marched away

On that first great day of school,  
Though my heart was sick for his parting play.

And the touch of his fingers cool;  
I longed to keep him and hold him,  
As only a mother can.

But I braced my will, and told him,  
"Be mother's brave little man."

I was prouder still when he marched away

To the "Job" he seized with joy,  
Though I knew the success of that busy day.

Meant the loss of my darling boy;  
But who, with the great world calling,  
May hinder creation's plan,

So I kept my tears from falling,  
And murmured, "Be brave; a man!"

But proudest of all when he marched away

To the colors-call was I,  
Though I knew that the lad who left so gay

Was bidding a long good-by;  
But love both stirred and stilled me  
As one of the fighting clan—

He smiled with a look that thrilled me,  
Always and forever a man!

### Stop, Look and Listen.

Every year about 5,000 boys, girls and grown folks lose their lives taking risks in crossing railroad tracks. Start a campaign to teach children the danger of taking short-cuts and walking and playing on the tracks. Lives are too valuable to be thrown away. Agree now to observe these rules: Never use railroad tracks for highways and cross-cuts. Stop, look and listen at all crossings. Never steal a ride, and don't jump on and off trains while they are moving. Never go around or under the safety gates when they are down. Don't use railroad bridges and trestles for short-cuts. Keep out of railroad yards and don't play or loiter about the railroad stations. It isn't brave to take risks.

Hope for the best and make the best of what you get.

## The Doings of the Duffs.



**When You Eat Bread** you are entitled to everything in the whole wheat grain. Dr. Wiley says: "Wheat is a complete food containing all the elements necessary for human nutrition." But be sure you get the whole wheat in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking—the best process ever devised for preparing the whole wheat grain for the human stomach. Two or three of these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and berries, make a delicious nourishing meal. Made in Canada.

#### AIR SUPREMACY.

Allied Operations Conducted Mostly Beyond German Lines.

How the British and French are maintaining practical control of the air over the western battle front was graphically described lately by Major L. W. B. Rees of the British flying corps, who himself once routed single-handed a squadron of ten German raiders, and is one of the few Englishmen to receive both the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross.

While the Allies' operations are conducted almost entirely beyond the German lines, the Major said, the German machines now cross the Allied lines only rarely in raiding parties. The British fly on three levels with three kinds of machines. The lowest are artillery directors, who circle about in big figure eights about 6,000 feet above the enemy trenches and flash back directions to the British gunners by wireless. Above them, at 10,000 feet, are the heavy fighters with two men to a machine and able to keep the air for four hours at a speed of 110 miles per hour. At a height of 15,000 feet are the single-man light fighters, capable of 130 miles an hour and of ascending the first 10,000 feet in ten minutes.

The Germans have given up all attempts to guide their artillery by airplane and seek only to smash up the allied reconnaissance over their lines. Their machines are largely of one class, therefore, fast, heavy fighters, generally biplanes, which are continually seeking to swoop down on the British artillery observers and send them to the ground before the British fighting patrols can reach them. Recently, however, said Major Rees, the Germans have developed another light fighting machine, which by climbing to 20,000 feet seeks to overtop the British light fighters and clear them out.

British losses have been running recently as high as thirty to forty machines a day, because of the extraordinary chances taken over the enemy's lines. As a rule they go out in squadrons of six, divided into three pairs and prepared to swoop down in unison on any German machine that may come up.

Major Rees gave it as his opinion that the British had defeated the Germans in every way in the air and deprived them of invaluable reconnaissance power. The Zeppelin is now practically useless as a military weapon.

Germany's whole artillery observation is conducted by means of captive balloons. A short time ago the British and French made a combined attack at 4 p.m. and knocked down every captive balloon from the North Sea to Switzerland. Not for three days did another balloon appear in sight.

England, at the beginning of the war, the Major said, was supposed to have a squadron of twelve machines for each of the six army divisions, but,

as a matter of fact she had only three. The service was very chaotic, with the army and navy bidding against each other, until the whole air service was put under the Air Board, composed of a neutral President, an army and a navy official, and a member of the Munitions Board.

#### Keep Climbing.

Although your chance in life seems small, Rough the path and dark, Don't worry that you're going to fall, But get a firmer start.

Slowly trudge on toward the goal, Keep headed the right way, Remember you can never win Life's battle in a day.

Like climbing up a ladder, Ascending step by step, Keep your aim the highest, Lest your mission you forget.

When at last the top is gained Thank God the task is done; Look back upon the steps you've climbed, The battle nobly won.

### THIN-BLOODED MEN AND WOMEN

Need the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thin-blooded people do not remain so from choice but from indifference, in some cases from despair. People who are pale, languid, with palpitation of the heart, some difficulty in breathing and a tendency to be easily tired are suffering from thin blood. They need only the resolution to take the right treatment and stick to it until cured. The remedy that can be relied upon is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. With every dose they make new blood, and new blood means health and strength. The red cheeks, good appetite, increased weight and strength that follow the use of these pills prove their great value to thin-blooded people. Here is an example: Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were swollen and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### HELPFUL MAXIMS.

They Point Unerringly the Pathway to True Success in Life.

Rely upon your own energies, and do not wait for or depend on other people.

Cling with all your might to your own highest ideals, and do not be led astray by such vulgar aims as wealth, position, popularity.

Your worth consists in what you are, not in what you have. What you are will show in what you do.

Never fret, repine, or envy. Do not make yourself unhappy by comparing your circumstances with those of more fortunate people; but make the most of the opportunities you have.

Associate with the noblest people you can find; read the best books; live with the mighty. But learn to be happy alone.

If a thousand plans fail, be not disheartened. As long as your purposes are right, you have not failed.

Examine yourself every night, and see whether you have progressed in knowledge, sympathy, and helpfulness during the day. Count every day a loss in which no progress has been made.

Let not your goodness be professional; let it be the simple, natural outcome of your character. Therefore cultivate character.

When in doubt how to act, ask yourself: What does nobility command? Be on good terms with yourself.

Give whatever countenance and help you can to every movement and institution that is working for good. Be not sectarian.

#### Went Him One Better.

"I love you very much, papa," said four-year-old Edna, as she climbed on her father's knee. "I love you, dear, when you are a good girl," replied her father. "But, papa," said Edna, "I love you even when you ain't no good!"

**QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY**  
KINGSTON ONTARIO  
ARTS  
MEDICINE EDUCATION  
APPLIED SCIENCE  
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.  
HOME STUDY  
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.  
Summer School Navigation School  
July and August December to April  
15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

### A Summer Gown



Dainty and airy is a graduation frock of sheer white organdy. The surplice waist and bouffant effect of the skirt are smartly up to date. The edge of the sleeves and the surplice fronts are trimmed with a narrow pointed lace. A scarf of tulle gives additional airiness to the frock. McCall Pattern No. 7752, Misses' Dress; suitable for small women; in 4 sizes; 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Plan to keep the garden rows busy all summer. As fast as one crop is off another sowing should be made of seeds or plants set out.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

DOMINION Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

#### To Make Thin Sticks.

Boys who make thin sticks for arrows, kites, etc., as well as the mechanic, can make good use of the following suggestion: The difficulty of handling thin strips while planing them may be overcome by setting the strip in the groove of a piece of flooring, clamped in a vise. A peg or nail is driven into the groove and acts as a stop for the end of the strip.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.  
HARLIN FULTON.  
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

#### Getting Used To It.

The death rate from wounds in the war is less than one-half as great as it was a year ago. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, medical statistician in the French army, declares that by hardship and exposure the men have become so toughened that they can now stand twice as much as they could last year. Then forty-five out of every 100 wounded died, while now less than twenty succumb.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, BRISTLE DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE  
PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
JANUARY 23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL

ISSUE No. 24-17.

**Praise For Canadians.**  
Lieut. General Sir Julian Byng, commanding the Canadian army corps, has issued an order heartily congratulating the officers and men in his command for their brilliant work, since the inauguration of the Vimy Ridge offensive, April 9th, declaring that these successes could be obtained only by troops whose courage, discipline and initiative stand pre-eminent. Between the Vimy Ridge capture and the taking of Fresnoy, says Sir Julian, eight German divisions have been met and defeated by the Canadians. Five thousand prisoners have been captured by the Canadians, 65 big guns and howitzers, as well as 226 machine guns and mortars. Sir Julian predicts a continuance of these potent successes by Canadians.

### A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets is the ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds; cure constipation and indigestion; expel worms and make teething easy. They are guaranteed to be absolutely free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. T. M. Forknall, Mission City, B.C., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three little ones and have found them the best medicine a mother can give her children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When rugs first came to England they were not employed as floor coverings. Straw, sand or dried rushes served in that capacity. The rugs were used as handsome coverings for beds or tables. Thus arose the familiar expression "on the carpet," inferring some question laid upon the table for discussion.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"Mother" said an Irish youngster, "won't you give me my candy now?" "Whist!" exclaimed the mother, "didn't I tell you I'd give you none at all if you didn't kape quiet?" "Yis, mum." "Well, the longer ye kape quiet the sooner ye'll get it."

### WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any drug-gist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your drug-gist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass, if you need special advice.

## Doctors and Eye Specialists Agree That Bon-Opto Strengthens Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

### A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything with ease. At night they would hurt me. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me. A lady who used it says: 'The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seemed clear. I can read even fine print without glasses. I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriter on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the guttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim-glass blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me.'"

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more so as to be spared the trouble and expense of wearing or discarding them. Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Elpharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms—morning agglutination of the lens, chronic con-

junctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes furnished expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so that any one suffering with her distance vision and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%. I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy. I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious cases of Elpharitis Marginalis and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for excision seemed imperative. Before I prescribed Bon-Opto and in 24 hours the secretion had ceased, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. I always instill Bon-Opto locally to all burns, ulcers and spots on the eyeball or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself, the vision is rendered more acute, hence a number of cases of discarded glasses have been cured. Dr. Conner says: 'My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from protracted microscopical research work. Bon-Opto according to directions rendered a surprising result. My eyes were remarkably strengthened, so that I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an antismaltic worker were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient.' May be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Dissolve one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopeless blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time."

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or night glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, itching, smarting, for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a dissoluble or secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in most instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists, including chain stores; also by J. Tamlyn and T. Eaton & Co., Toronto.

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.  
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.  
EWGILLET CO. LTD.  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

**Paper from Hop Refuse.**  
Material for making good paper, it is said, can be produced from refuse hops that have hitherto been thrown away in breweries.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.  
A dash of cold water in the oven will prevent cake from burning.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**When buying your Piano Insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

**NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE**  
PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB  
Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.  
Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE**  
1910 CADILLAC IN GOOD RUNNING condition. Has spare tire. Price \$550.

**HUDSON 1916 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car.** Electric lights and starter. Recently overhauled in our shop and newly painted. Tires in good shape. Price \$1,300.

**HUDSON 1915 MODEL, 6 CYLINDER, 7 Passenger Touring Car.** With electric lights and starter. Thoroughly overhauled in our shop and newly painted. Seats covers on all seats and doors. Oversize tires. Price \$1,200.

**HUDSON MODEL 37, 6 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car.** Electric lights and starter. In good running order and newly painted. Looks like a new car. Price \$550.

**PAIGE SEDAN, A VERY FINE** looking closed car seating five. Electric lights and starter, also inside dome light. Nearly all the windows open, which gives ample ventilation for summer driving. Price \$700.

**HUDSON MODEL 33, 5 PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car.** In good running order, at a special price, \$350.

**HUDSON 1913 MODEL "64," A HIGH** Touring Car. In good running order and looks like new. Price \$750.

**STUDEBAKER, SEVEN PASSENGER, 4 cylinder Touring Car.** In good running order. Tires in good shape. This car was painted this year and looks very nice. Price \$350.

**JACKSON, 5 PASSENGER, 4 CYLINDER** Touring Car. Has electric lights and starter, good tires, and is a bargain at the price \$200.

**RUSSELL, 3 PASSENGER CABRIO-** let. A very handsome closed car, suitable for a doctor. Price \$1,000.

We only sell used cars after the purchaser has had a demonstration and has himself of the running qualities of the car he is buying. Call on our showroom next time you are in Toronto and let our salesmen show you any of our used cars and give you a demonstration.

**THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited**  
146-150 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Grape-Nuts for Lunch Puts "PEP" into the afternoon's work**  
There's a Reason

## The Shawville Boot and Shoe Store

### Tennis Goods

The time has come to wear Canvas Goods. We have a large assortment at popular prices.

### Men's Work Boots

If you require any Work Boots, our advise is buy now, as prices are soaring at a very rapid pace. We have a very complete range.

We are still agents for the

### "INVICTUS"

The "Best Good Shoe."

For Men and Women.

Where Quality counts we win.

P. E. SMILEY.

### Local and District.

The Shawville Motor Company, through the energy of its manager, disposed of several new Fords last week, and the list of prospects is not yet exhausted.

We have again to request the immediate payment of all amounts due this office for printing or advertising. We have to meet our own bills every thirty days, and cannot afford to wait indefinitely on the good intentions of those who owe us.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Shawville will continue their Camp Meeting in Mr. Austin McDowell's Grove across from Knox's Hall, beginning June 24th. Rev. John Scobie in charge. Services each night at 7.30 p. m. We solicit the co-operation of all Christian people.—R. W. KNIGHT, Pastor.

A small party of local anglers took a trip north last week to invade the haunts of the speckled beauties, with which they were already familiar. They haven't been around yet to report the extent of the catch, or the dimensions of the big chap that got away just as well, if you ever fished any, you know how it is.

The Steamer "G. B. Greene," which was destroyed by fire at Quyon wharf last Summer was rebuilt during the past winter, and is expected to be in commission again in a course of a few weeks. The rebuilt craft is said to be in many respects an improvement on the old one, which gave good service for a number of years.

Of course, our sense of vision for the moment may have been erratic, but if we didn't see Mr. Jos. E. Dolan, or Antage du Fort, go swiftly by on Thursday evening manipulating the business end of a Ford car, now who was it? And if our suspicions are correct, would the incident be regarded as an indication that good roadsters of the four-footed variety are being crowded out of the field by the propulsive force of gasoline?

**MORE SMOKE.**—If our readers generally were of one mind with Mr. Richard Russett of Bristol, few of our Canadian Tommies would lack the seductive influences of the fragrant weed. Richard has just added another dollar to his several contributions to the Tobacco Fund since this paper began soliciting donations thereto. Whilst he is not a smoker himself, he believes our soldiers should not be deprived of the pleasure of a pipe in the trenches if they want it. Right spirit!

### Summer School for Teachers.

Most teachers throughout the province have probably received a circular directing their attention to the summer school in Nature Study, Elementary Agriculture, Drawing and School Music, to be held at Macdonald College from July 23rd to August 18th. In case there are those who have not received the same, a few words of explanation might not be out of place.

This course is held with the purpose of rendering the teachers of our elementary and superior schools better fitted to teach the summer school subjects in the schools of the province. The work taken up applies closely to the courses of study followed in the schools and is divided into six main divisions:—Nature study,

plant life, horticulture and gardening, animal life, art work and school music.

No fees are charged for tuition and the cost of board is moderate.

This course is open to all teachers with a legal teaching certificate, but preference is given to teachers who are engaged in rural schools.

Those who complete the course satisfactorily are granted certificates. In addition they receive a bonus of \$15.00 from the Provincial Government, and railway fare, amounting to five cents a mile one way, is also paid.

A course held under such generous conditions as these should attract many teachers and those who intend to go are urged to act quickly and send to Macdonald College for a circular and form of application as only one hundred students can be admitted. Address: THE PRINCIPAL, Macdonald College, P. O., Que.

### Pontiac's Turn

The recent death of Senator Owens, of Argenteuil, leaves vacant the Senatorial division of which the County of Pontiac forms a part, and it occurs to this journal that the time has arrived when this county should receive first consideration when the matter of appointing a successor to the late Mr. Owens is being dealt with. Argenteuil has held the honor of the representation in the red chamber since Confederation, and because of that fact it can scarcely be urged that she holds a monopoly of the right to fill the position. Pontiac's claims just now are very strong, and any recommendations to have one of her citizens called to fill the vacant seat should meet with favorable consideration from the present Government. In fact no valid reason can be advanced to show why they should not.

### June Rod and Gun

The June issue of Rod and Gun is out and its contents are such as to appeal to lovers of the out of doors. "Learning the Way" by Edward T. Martin is descriptive of the various stages involved in becoming a skilled shooter. "The Record of a Cruise on the Keweenaw Lakes" tells of a motor boat outing in this attractive part of Ontario while the "Diary of a Canoe Trip in Algonquin Park" describes a successful fishing trip in the Park. Other stories there are of similar interest and all the regular departments are well maintained. Dog lovers will find a full report of the recent big dog show held in Montreal with a list of all the awards given at the show and accompanying descriptive matter. Rod and Gun in Canada is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Ltd.

### A PIANO SNAP FOR SOMEONE.

1 second-hand Dominion Piano in perfect condition, for quick sale \$135.00.

1 slightly used Morris Piano, mahogany case cannot be told from new \$135.00 cash.

1 Mahogany Talking Machine with 30 selections slightly used. Snap for \$35.00. All guaranteed.

New Pianos and Talking Machines at right prices. Phone, write or call.

GEO. W. PINGLE,

Piano Tuner and Player Piano Expert, 45 LOUISA ST. OTTAWA, ONT.

**Belvidere SHIP CREAM** *Ottawa Dairy*

and raise your calves upon the skim milk. Any quantity of cream will be taken and the highest price paid.

**393 Somerset St. Ottawa.**

FOR CANS AND TAGS

### LOCAL AGENT WANTED

—FOR—  
**Shawville and District**

TO SELL FOR  
**The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries.**

—O—O—O—  
Splendid list of stock for Fall Planting, 1917, and Spring Planting, 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.

—O—O—O—  
Send for new illustrated catalogue; also agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit. Exclusive territory. Liberal commissions.

STONE AND WELLINGTON  
TORONTO (Established 1837) ONTARIO.

### Stray Heifers

Strayed on to the premises of the undersigned about three weeks ago, three yearling heifers. Owner may have them by proving property and paying expense incurred.

J. L. SHAW.

### W. C. T. U. Convention

The thirtieth annual W. C. T. U. convention for Ottawa, Labelle and Pontiac counties, held in the Methodist church on Wednesday and Thursday last, is said to have been one of the most successful ever held by that organization.

Among the various matters dealt with was the question of conscription, on which the Union expressed its views in the following resolution:

"Resolved that we, the members of the W. C. T. U., for the counties of Ottawa, Labelle and Pontiac, do hereby desire to express our appreciation of every legitimate effort to arouse the slacker to a sense of duty, in the present great struggle for the world's freedom. To this end we endorse the policy of selective conscription of the man power, but would most earnestly urge upon our Dominion Government the prompt conscription also of the wealth power of our Canadian people."

The program included a stirring paper by Mrs. McAmmond of Ottawa on "The relation of the church to the manufacture of liquor."

Miss Emma Thompson, of Thurso, carried off the prize (a silver medal) for the best essay on anti-narcotics.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. George Black, president; re-elected; Mrs. A. Campbell, Rockland, secretary; Mrs. Turney, Thurso, recording secretary; and for vice presidents—Mrs. Smith, Campbells Bay; Mrs. Horsfield, Shawville; Miss Parker, Aylmer.

The officers elected for Shawville Union are: Mrs. Horsfield, Shawville; Miss Armstrong, vice-president; Mrs. Smart, secretary; Mrs. Maitland, treasurer. A board of 12 members was also appointed.



### Tennyson Smith's Special Night Dramatic Recitals

The "Special Night" of Mr. Tennyson Smith's series of meetings in Shawville, to be held in the Methodist church on Thursday night of this week, when he will appear in a new role, namely, that of an elocutionist, and will give an evening of Dramatic Recitals, illustrative of his subject "Humorous, Pathetic and Tragic Phases of Life." This programme is quite different to all the meetings which precede it as it is not a lecture but an entertainment and is looked upon as the principal event of the campaign. The recitals are not confined to the temperance question but are of a miscellaneous character and include poems portraying life in the slums of London, a railway accident, the story of an Irish patriot, and also original humorous sketches of a concert which was highly spoken of by the press in Montreal, Ottawa and other cities. These dramatic recitals will no doubt attract a number of people who are not interested in temperance lectures. The tickets have been selling freely already and we are informed that frequently all the "early door" tickets have been bought up beforehand.

### THE MARKETS.

#### SHAWVILLE

Flour per barrel \$14.00  
Wheat, per bushel, \$2.00 to 2.25  
Oats, per bushel, 70c.  
Beans per bushel, \$6.00.  
Butter tubs, prints and rolls 25c  
Potatoes per bag, 2.30.  
Eggs per dozen 30c.  
Wool, washed, 60c.; unwashed, 60c.  
Hides per 100 lbs. 17.00  
Pelts 75c. to 1.75 each  
Horse Hides each 6.00  
Calfskins each 1.00 to 1.50  
Veal Skins, each 90c.

#### OTTAWA.

The following are last Saturday's quotations:  
Butter, in prints 42c to 45c  
Butter in pails 40 to 42c  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 40 to 41c  
Potatoes per bag, \$3.50  
Pork per 100 lbs \$22.00 to 23.50  
Beef, per 100 lbs, \$10 to \$14  
Oats per bushel 70c  
Hay per ton 10.00 to 13.00

#### FOR SALE

2 Milk Cans, \$4.00 each.  
2 sets Springs for milk waggon, \$4.00 each.

1 Wire Stretcher (Page) \$3.00.  
30 acres of Hay, mostly clover.  
R. W. HODGINS,  
Shawville.

### JUNE EXAMINATIONS

#### Report of District Schools

SCHOOL NO. 11, CLARENDON.

(Names in order of merit.)

Grade VII—Hilda Eades, Ethel Grant.

Grade V.—Iva Eades, Wilmer Elliott, Russell Grant, Willetta Grant.

Grade IV, Sr.—Royce Prendergast, James Clarke, Arthur Eades, Gladys Queale, Lillian Dunlop, Blake McTiernan (equal); Gerald Howard.

Grade IV Jr.—Doreen Telford, Willetta Elliott, George Dunlop, Violet Burton.

Grade III.—Harold Queale, Letitia Eades.

Grade I.—Orville McTiernan, Anna Queale.

Number of pupils enrolled, 36.

Average attendance for the year, 20.

Number of days the School was in operation, 190.

LOUISA SMITH, Teacher.

### AN EMPIRE FARM.

Unique Plan for Helping to Redeem National Debt.

The redemption of the National Debt of four thousand million sterling by the establishment of an Empire farm, is the proposal put forward in London by the Empire Resources Development Committee, of which Sir Starr Jameson, former Premier of South Africa, is chairman, and Mr. Wilson Fox, M.P. for Tamworth, hon. secretary. This great Empire settlement scheme hinges upon Canada, and the suggestion was made by Mr. Moreton Frewen, an Irish M.P., vice-chairman of the Imperial Federation League, and a frequent writer upon economic problems.

Mr. Frewen sees great possibilities in the acquisition and ultimate sale by the State, of farm lands in Western Canada. It is pointed out that certain lands in the United States, inferior in fertility to those in Western Canada, originally bought for nominal prices, have advanced to \$100 per acre. It is suggested that there might be lands in Canada which could be bought from the Dominion Government at five dollars an acre, which twenty years hence, under proper development might realize \$100 an acre. This would naturally depend upon the fertility of the soil, transportation facilities, proximity of elevators and markets. The fact that the United States will in the near future become a large purchaser of Canadian cereals, coupled with the fact that European wheat lands have suffered owing to the war, would exercise an important influence in these upward values. If these anticipations proved correct then the purchase of 200,000,000 acres from the Dominion Government at five dollars an acre, would reduce the whole of the national debt of \$20,000,000,000. At the same time the Dominion would benefit by the attraction of a great body of immigrants of the land settlement type so much preferred.

## Brides will like Our Jewellery.

Jewellery is the thing to give for a Wedding Present because it expresses the sentiment of the giver.

Who does not treasure a Ring, a Pin, a Brooch, a Necklace, a Watch or Silverware, which was received as a gift at a certain time, especially if it be Wedding Time?

Therefore the Jewellery you give the bride or to a friend should have the "quality there." We sell Quality Jewellery, modern in style, reasonable in price.

**HANS SHADEL,**  
Pontiac's Only Jewellery Store.

### MARKET FOR

## PULPWOOD

The Highest Market Price

will be paid by the undersigned for any quantity OF POPLAR, SPRUCE AND BALSAM PULPWOOD

To be delivered at sidings along the C. P. R. and C. N. R. Railways.

**LAWN BROS., Campbells Bay.**

## TAILORING

We have a large stock of Goods in latest colors

GRAY, BLUE,

and other very fashionable shades  
Call and look them over.

Straw and Felt Hats, Rain Coats,  
Sport and Work Shirts.

**MURRAY BROS., SHAWVILLE.**

### A New Hobberlin Model



A nifty  
Suit for  
any man.  
Made  
entirely  
to your  
measure.

Have your  
Measure  
taken soon.

The Values We Show  
are Worth Seeing.

Exclusive Agents Hobberlin Tailoring

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